

Digital Realty Trust, Inc.
Form S-3ASR
April 26, 2007
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2007

Registration No.

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM S-3
REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Under
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

DIGITAL REALTY TRUST, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Maryland
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or
Organization)

Digital Realty Trust, Inc.

26-0081711
(I.R.S. Employer

560 Mission Street, Suite 2900

Identification Number)

San Francisco, California 94105

(415) 738-6500

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

Michael F. Foust

Chief Executive Officer

Digital Realty Trust, Inc.

560 Mission Street, Suite 2900

San Francisco, California 94105

(415) 738-6500

(Name, Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Agent For Service)

Copy to:

Julian T.H. Kleindorfer, Esq.

Keith Benson, Esq.

Latham & Watkins LLP

505 Montgomery Street, Suite 2000

San Francisco, CA 94111

(415) 391-0600

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after this registration statement becomes effective.

If the only securities being registered on this form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box.

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box.

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

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If this form is a registration statement pursuant to General Instruction I.D. or a post-effective amendment thereto that shall become effective upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 462(e) under the Securities Act, check the following box. x

If this form is a post-effective amendment to a registration statement filed pursuant to General Instruction I.D. filed to register additional securities or additional classes of securities pursuant to Rule 413(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box. ..

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

| Title of each Class of Securities to be Registered | Amount to be Registered | Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit | Proposed | Amount of |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Aggregate Offering Price | Registration Fee |
| Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share | 6,245,466 shares ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | \$39.84 ⁽³⁾ | \$248,819,365.44 ⁽³⁾ | \$7,638.75 |

- (1) Represents the maximum number of shares of common stock that could be issuable upon exchange of the 4.125% Exchangeable Senior Debentures due 2026 of our operating partnership, Digital Realty Trust, L.P., at the maximum rate of 36.2056 common shares per \$1,000 principal amount of debentures. Pursuant to Rule 416 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), this registration statement also covers such additional shares of common stock that may be issued from time to time upon exchange of the debentures as a result of the anti-dilution provisions of the debentures.
- (2) In the event of a stock split, stock dividend or similar transaction involving the common stock, the number of shares of common stock registered shall be automatically increased to cover additional shares of common stock in accordance with Rule 416(a) under the Securities Act. No additional consideration will be received for such additional shares, and therefore no registration fee is required pursuant to Rule 457(i) under the Securities Act.
- (3) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(a) of the Securities Act and, in accordance with Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act, based on the average of the high and low reported sale price per share of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on April 24, 2007.

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PROSPECTUS

6,245,466 Shares

Common Stock

Our operating partnership, Digital Realty Trust, L.P., issued and sold \$172,500,000 aggregate principal amount of its 4.125% Exchangeable Senior Debentures due 2026 in a private transaction on August 15, 2006. Under certain circumstances, we may issue shares of our common stock upon the exchange of the debentures. In such circumstances, the recipients of such common stock, whom we refer to as the selling securityholders, may use this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement to resell from time to time some or all the shares of our common stock that we may issue to them upon the exchange of the debentures. Additional selling securityholders may be named by future prospectus supplements.

The registration of the shares of our common stock covered by this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplements does not necessarily mean that any of the selling securityholders will exchange their debentures for shares of our common stock, that upon any exchange of the debentures we will elect, in our sole and absolute discretion, to exchange some or all of the debentures for shares of our common stock rather than cash, or that any shares of our common stock received upon exchange of the debentures will be sold by the selling securityholders.

We will not receive any proceeds from any issuance of shares of our common stock to the selling securityholders upon exchange of debentures or from any sale of such shares of common stock by the selling securityholders, but we have agreed to pay certain registration expenses relating to these shares of our common stock. The selling securityholders from time to time may offer and sell shares of our common stock held by them directly or through agents or broker-dealers on terms to be determined at the time of sale, as described in more detail in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplements.

To assist us in complying with certain federal income tax requirements applicable to real estate investment trusts, or REITs, among other purposes, our charter contains certain restrictions relating to the ownership and transfer of our common stock, preferred stock and capital stock, including an ownership limit of 9.8% on our common stock. See Description of Securities Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer in this prospectus.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, under the symbol DLR. The last reported sales price per share of our common stock on the NYSE on April 24, 2007 was \$40.01 per share.

Investing in our common stock involves risks. See Risk Factors on page 2 of this prospectus.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities, or determined if this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is April 26, 2007

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Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement to we, us, our or our company refer to Digital Realty Trust, Inc. together with our consolidated subsidiaries, including Digital Realty Trust, L.P., a Maryland limited partnership of which we are the sole general partner and which we refer to in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement as our operating partnership.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. You should assume that the information contained in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement, as well as information that we have previously filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, and incorporated by reference, is accurate only as of the date of the applicable document. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates.

The distribution of this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement and the offering of our common stock in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. If you possess this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement, you should find out about and observe these restrictions. This prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement are not an offer to sell our common stock and are not soliciting an offer to buy our common stock in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted or where the person making the offer or sale is not qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is not permitted to make such offer or sale. See Plan of Distribution in this prospectus.

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DIGITAL REALTY TRUST, INC.

We own, acquire, reposition and manage technology-related real estate. We target high-quality, strategically located properties containing applications and operations critical to the day-to-day operations of technology industry tenants and corporate enterprise datacenter users, including the information technology, or IT, departments of Fortune 1000 and financial services companies. Our tenant base is diversified and reflects a broad spectrum of regional, national and international tenants that are leaders in their respective areas. We operate as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, for federal income tax purposes.

Through our operating partnership, at December 31, 2006, we owned 59 properties, excluding one property held as an investment in an unconsolidated joint venture. Our properties are primarily located throughout North America with seven properties in Europe. As of December 31, 2006, our properties contain a total of approximately 9.4 million net rentable square feet, excluding approximately 1.6 million square feet held for redevelopment. Our operations and acquisition activities are focused on a limited number of markets where technology industry tenants and corporate datacenter users are concentrated, including the Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, New York, Northern Virginia, San Francisco and Silicon Valley metropolitan areas. As of December 31, 2006, our portfolio, excluding space held for redevelopment, was approximately 95.0% leased at an average gross annualized rent per leased square foot of \$27.73. The types of properties within our focus include:

Internet gateways, which serve as hubs for Internet and data communications within and between major metropolitan areas;

Data centers, which provide secure, continuously available environments for the storage and processing of critical electronic information. Datacenters are used for disaster recovery purposes, transaction processing and to house corporate IT operations;

Technology manufacturing properties, which contain highly specialized manufacturing environments for such purposes as disk drive manufacturing, semiconductor manufacturing and specialty pharmaceutical manufacturing; and

Regional or national offices of technology companies that are located in our target markets.

Our principal executive offices are located at 560 Mission Street, Suite 2900, San Francisco, California 94105. Our telephone number is (415) 738-6500. Our website is located at www.digitalrealtytrust.com. The information found on, or otherwise accessible through, our website is not incorporated into, and does not form a part of, this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement or any other report or document we file with or furnish to the SEC.

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RISK FACTORS

In addition to other information contained in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement, you should carefully consider the risks incorporated by reference to our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q in evaluating our company, our properties and our business before investing in our common stock. These risks are not the only ones faced by us. Additional risks not presently known or that are currently deemed immaterial could also materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects. Any of these risks might cause you to lose all or a part of your investment. Some statements in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement and the documents incorporated by reference constitute forward-looking statements. Please refer to the section entitled "Forward-Looking Statements" in this prospectus.

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the SEC using a "shelf" registration process for the delayed offering and sale of securities pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Under the shelf registration process, the selling securityholders may, from time to time, sell the offered securities described in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement in one or more offerings. Additionally, under the shelf registration process, in certain circumstances, we may provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of a particular offering by one or more selling securityholders. We may also provide a prospectus supplement to add, update or change information contained in this prospectus.

You should read both this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement together with the additional information described in "Incorporation by Reference" in this prospectus.

Selling securityholders may offer shares of our common stock directly, through agents, or to or through underwriters. A prospectus supplement may describe the terms of the plan of distribution and set forth the names of any underwriters involved in the sale of shares of our common stock. See "Plan of Distribution" in this prospectus.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document we file with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E. Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about the public reference room. The SEC also maintains a web site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. You can inspect reports and other information we file at the offices of the NYSE, 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005. In addition, we maintain a website that contains information about us at <http://www.digitalrealtytrust.com>. The information found on, or otherwise accessible through, our website is not incorporated into, and does not form a part of, this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement or any other report or document we file with or furnish to the SEC.

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-3, of which this prospectus is a part, including exhibits, schedules and amendments filed with, or incorporated by reference in, this registration statement, under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, with respect to the securities registered hereby. This prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement do not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement and exhibits and schedules to the registration statement. For further information with respect to our company and the securities registered hereby, reference is made to the registration statement, including the exhibits to the registration statement. Statements contained in this prospectus

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and any accompanying prospectus supplement as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to in, or incorporated by reference in, this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement are not necessarily complete and, where that contract is an exhibit to the registration statement, each statement is qualified in all respects by the exhibit to which the reference relates. Copies of the registration statement, including the exhibits and schedules to the registration statement, may be examined at the SEC's public reference room. Copies of all or a portion of the registration statement can be obtained from the public reference room of the SEC upon payment of prescribed fees. This registration statement is also available to you on the SEC's website.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with the SEC, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement. The incorporated documents contain significant information about us, our business and our finances. Any statement contained in a document which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement is automatically updated and superseded if information contained in this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement, or information that we later file with the SEC, modifies or replaces this information. We incorporate by reference the following documents we have filed or will file with the SEC:

our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006;

our Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the SEC on March 30, 2007;

our Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed with the SEC on September 22, 2006;

our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 25, 2007;

our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 11, 2007;

our Item 8.01 and Item 9.01 Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 10, 2007;

our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 30, 2007;

our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 15, 2007;

the description of our series C cumulative convertible preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, deemed contained, pursuant to Rule 430B under the Securities Act, in our Registration Statement of Form S-3 filed on April 4, 2006 (file number 333-132980), including any amendment or reports filed for the purpose of updating this description;

the description of our series B cumulative redeemable preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, contained in our Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on July 20, 2005 (file number 001-32336), including any amendment or reports filed for the purpose of updating this description;

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the description of our series A cumulative redeemable preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, contained in our Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on February 2, 2005 (file number 001-32336), including any amendment or reports filed for the purpose of updating this description;

the description of our common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, contained in our registration statement on Form 8-A filed with the SEC on October 28, 2004 (file number 001-32336), including any amendment or reports filed for the purpose of updating this description; and

all documents filed by us with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, after the date of this prospectus.

Information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement shall be deemed automatically updated and superseded if information contained in any document we subsequently file with the SEC prior to the termination of this offering modifies or replaces the information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

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We will provide to each person to whom this prospectus is delivered a copy of any or all of the information that we have incorporated by reference into this prospectus but not delivered with this prospectus. To receive a free copy of any of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus, other than exhibits, unless they are specifically incorporated by reference in those documents, call or write to General Counsel, Digital Realty, Inc., 560 Mission Street, Suite 2900, San Francisco, California 94105-2712 (telephone (415) 738-6500).

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement, including the documents that we incorporate by reference, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor from civil liability provided for such statements by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (set forth in Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act). Also, documents we subsequently file with the SEC and incorporate by reference will contain forward-looking statements. In particular, statements pertaining to our capital resources, portfolio performance and results of operations contain forward-looking statements. Likewise, pro forma financial statements and other pro forma information incorporated by reference and all of our statements regarding anticipated growth in our funds from operations and anticipated market conditions, demographics and results of operations are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve numerous risks and uncertainties and you should not rely on them as predictions of future events. Forward-looking statements depend on assumptions, data or methods which may be incorrect or imprecise and we may not be able to realize them. We do not guarantee that the transactions and events described will happen as described (or that they will happen at all). You can identify forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking terminology such as believes, expects, may, will, should, seeks, approximately, intends, plans, anticipates or the negative of these words and phrases or similar words or phrases. You can also identify forward-looking statements by discussions of strategies, plans or intentions. The following factors, among others, could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those set forth or contemplated in the forward-looking statements:

adverse economic or real estate developments in our markets or technology industry;

our dependence upon significant tenants;

general and local economic conditions;

our inability to comply with the rules and regulations applicable to public companies or to manage our growth effectively;

defaults on or non-renewal of leases by tenants;

difficulty acquiring or operating properties in foreign jurisdictions;

increased interest rates and operating costs;

our failure to obtain necessary outside financing;

decreased rental rates or increased vacancy rates;

difficulties in identifying properties to acquire and completing acquisitions;

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our failure to successfully operate acquired properties and operations;

our failure to maintain our status as a REIT;

possible adverse changes to tax laws;

environmental uncertainties and risks related to natural disasters;

financial market fluctuations;

changes in foreign currency exchange rates;

changes in foreign laws, including those related to taxation and real estate ownership and operation;

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changes in real estate and zoning laws and increases in real property tax rates; and

inability to successfully develop and lease space held for redevelopment.

While forward-looking statements reflect our good faith beliefs, they are not guarantees of future performance. We disclaim any obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statement to reflect changes in underlying assumptions or factors, new information, data or methods, future events or other changes. For a further discussion of these and other factors that could impact our future results, performance or transactions, see **Risk Factors** in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, as updated by our future filings.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The selling securityholders will receive all of the proceeds from the resale of shares of our common stock under this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement. We will receive not receive and proceeds from these resales.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Our common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol **DLR**. Our common stock has been traded on the NYSE since October 29, 2004. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high, low and last sale prices per share of our common stock and the distributions we declared with respect to the periods indicated.

| | High | Low | Last | Distribution |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Year Ended December 31, 2005 | | | | |
| First Quarter | \$ 14.81 | \$ 12.50 | \$ 14.37 | \$ 0.24375 |
| Second Quarter | \$ 17.49 | \$ 13.67 | \$ 17.38 | \$ 0.24375 |
| Third Quarter | \$ 19.97 | \$ 16.80 | \$ 18.00 | \$ 0.24375 |
| Fourth Quarter | \$ 24.70 | \$ 17.73 | \$ 22.63 | \$ 0.26500 |
| Year Ended December 31, 2006 | | | | |
| First Quarter | \$ 28.59 | \$ 22.29 | \$ 28.17 | \$ 0.26500 |
| Second Quarter | \$ 29.54 | \$ 22.66 | \$ 24.69 | \$ 0.26500 |
| Third Quarter | \$ 31.88 | \$ 24.58 | \$ 31.32 | \$ 0.26500 |
| Fourth Quarter | \$ 37.31 | \$ 30.73 | \$ 34.23 | \$ 0.28625 |
| Year Ended December 31, 2007 | | | | |
| First Quarter | \$ 40.42 | \$ 33.76 | \$ 39.90 | \$ 0.28625 |
| Second Quarter (through April 24, 2007) | \$ 40.55 | \$ 38.73 | \$ 40.01 | N/A |

On April 24, 2007, the closing sale price per share for our common stock, as reported on the NYSE, was \$40.01. As of March 31, 2007, there were six holders of record of our common stock. This figure does not reflect the beneficial ownership of shares held in nominee name.

We intend to continue to declare quarterly distributions on our common stock. The actual amount and timing of distributions, however, will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon our financial condition in addition to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, and we cannot assure you as to the amounts or timing of future distributions.

Subject to the distribution requirements applicable to REITs under the Code, we intend, to the extent practicable, to invest substantially all of the proceeds from sales and refinancings of our assets in real estate-related assets and other assets. We may, however, under certain circumstances, make a distribution of capital or of assets. Such distributions, if any, will be made at the discretion of our board of directors. Distributions will be made in cash to the extent that cash is available for distribution.

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The 4.125% Exchangeable Senior Debentures due 2026, were originally issued by Digital Realty Trust, L.P., our operating partnership, and sold by the initial purchasers of the debentures in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act to persons reasonably believed by the initial purchasers to be qualified institutional buyers as defined by Rule 144A under the Securities Act. Under certain circumstances, we may issue shares of our common stock upon the exchange of the debentures. In such circumstances, the recipients of shares of our common stock, whom we refer to as the selling securityholders, may use this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement to resell from time to time the shares of our common stock that we may issue to them upon the exchange of the debentures. Information about selling securityholders is set forth in this prospectus, and information about additional selling securityholders may be set forth in a prospectus supplement, in a post-effective amendment, or in filings we make with the SEC under the Exchange Act that are incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

The following table sets forth information, as of April 26, 2007, with respect to the selling securityholders and the maximum number of shares of our common stock that could become beneficially owned by each selling securityholder should we issue shares of our common stock to such selling securityholder that may be offered pursuant to this prospectus upon the exchange of the debentures. The information is based on information provided by or on behalf of the selling securityholders. The selling securityholders may offer all, some or none of the shares of our common stock which we may issue upon the exchange of the debentures. The number of shares of our common stock issuable upon the exchange of the debentures shown in the table below assumes exchange of the full amount of debentures held by each selling securityholder at the maximum exchange rate of 36.2056 shares of our common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of debentures and a cash payment in lieu of any fractional share (the initial exchange rate of the debentures is 30.6828 shares of our common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of debentures). The exchange rate on the debentures is subject to adjustment in certain events. Accordingly, the maximum number of shares of our common stock issuable upon the exchange of the debentures may increase or decrease from time to time. In addition, due to the exchange settlement provisions of the debentures, we may not be required to issue the maximum number of shares of our common stock upon any exchanges of debentures. The percent of shares of common stock beneficially owned following the exchange is based on 60,692,858 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2007.

| Name ⁽¹⁾ | Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned Prior to the Exchange | Maximum Number of Shares of Common Stock Issuable Upon Exchange of Outstanding Debentures ⁽²⁾ | Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned Following the Exchange | | Number of Shares of Common Stock Offered ⁽⁴⁾ | Common Stock Beneficially Owned after Resale | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------|
| | | | Shares | Percent ⁽³⁾ | | Shares | Percent |
| 1976 Distribution Trust FBO A.R. Lauder ⁽⁵⁾ | | 181 | 181 | * | 181 | | * |
| 2000 Revocable Trust FBO A.R. Lauder ⁽⁵⁾ | | 144 | 144 | * | 144 | | * |
| AHFP Context ⁽⁶⁾ | | 24,438 | 24,438 | * | 24,438 | | * |
| Alcon Laboratories ⁽⁵⁾ | | 16,690 | 16,690 | * | 16,690 | | * |
| Altma Fund Sicav plc in respect of the Grafton Sub Fund ⁽⁶⁾ | | 114,952 | 114,952 | * | 114,952 | | * |
| Amaranth LLC ⁽⁷⁾ | 15,600 | 117,668 | 133,268 | * | 117,668 | 15,600 | * |
| Arkansas Teacher Retirement ⁽⁸⁾ | | 226,466 | 226,466 | * | 226,466 | | * |
| Arlington County Employees Retirement System ⁽⁵⁾ | | 23,931 | 23,931 | * | 23,931 | | * |
| Baptist Health of South Florida ⁽⁸⁾ | | 39,283 | 39,283 | * | 39,283 | | * |
| Basso Fund Ltd. ⁽⁹⁾ | | 8,182 | 8,182 | * | 8,182 | | * |
| Basso Holdings Ltd. ⁽⁹⁾ | | 190,006 | 190,006 | * | 190,006 | | * |
| Basso Multi-Strategy Holding Fund Ltd. ⁽⁹⁾ | | 38,595 | 38,595 | * | 38,595 | | * |

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| Name ⁽¹⁾ | Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned Prior to the Exchange | Maximum Number of Shares of Common Stock Issuable Upon Exchange of Outstanding Debentures ⁽²⁾ | Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned Following the Exchange | | Number of Shares of Common Stock Offered ⁽⁴⁾ | Common Stock Beneficially Owned after Resale | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------|
| | | | Shares | Percent ⁽³⁾ | | Shares | Percent |
| Black Diamond Convertible Offshore LDC ⁽¹⁰⁾ | | 72,411 | 72,411 | * | 72,411 | | * |
| Black Diamond Offshore Ltd. ⁽¹⁰⁾ | | 24,981 | 24,981 | * | 24,981 | | * |
| BMO Nesbitt Burns, Inc. ⁽¹¹⁾ | | 128,529 | 128,529 | * | 128,529 | | * |
| British Virgin Islands Social Security Board ⁽⁵⁾ | | 5,539 | 5,539 | * | 5,539 | | * |
| Casam Context Offshore Advantage Fund Limited ⁽⁶⁾ | | 56,118 | 56,118 | * | 56,118 | | * |
| CB Richard Ellis Investors, LLC ⁽¹²⁾ | | 24,852 | 24,852 | * | 24,852 | | * |
| Cincinnati Insurance Company ⁽¹³⁾ | | 5,430 | 5,430 | * | 5,430 | | * |
| Citigroup Global Markets, Inc. ⁽¹⁴⁾ | | 9,413 | 9,413 | * | 9,413 | | * |
| City University of New York ⁽⁵⁾ | | 4,779 | 4,779 | * | 4,779 | | * |
| CNH CA Master Account, L.P. ⁽¹⁵⁾ | | 99,565 | 99,565 | * | 99,565 | | * |
| Columbia Convertible Securities Fund ⁽¹⁶⁾ | | 98,841 | 98,841 | * | 98,841 | | * |
| Continental Assurance Company on Behalf of Its Separate Account (E) ⁽¹⁷⁾ | | 94,134 | 94,134 | * | 94,134 | | * |
| Convertible Securities Fund ⁽¹⁶⁾ | | 724 | 724 | * | 724 | | * |
| Context Advantage Master Fund, L.P. ⁽⁶⁾ | | 383,779 | 383,779 | * | 383,779 | | * |
| CQS Convertible and Quantitative Strategies Master Fund ⁽¹⁸⁾ | | 90,514 | 90,514 | * | 90,514 | | * |
| Daimler Chrysler Corp. Emp. #1 Pension Plan dated 4/1/89 ⁽¹⁹⁾ | | 45,655 | 45,655 | * | 45,655 | | * |
| D.E. Shaw Valence Portfolios, L.L.C. ⁽²⁰⁾ | | 181,028 | 181,028 | * | 181,028 | | * |
| Double Black Diamond Offshore LDC ⁽¹⁰⁾ | | 156,046 | 156,046 | * | 156,046 | | * |
| Ellington Overseas Partners, LTD ⁽²¹⁾ | | 72,411 | 72,411 | * | 72,411 | | * |
| Engineers Joint Pension Fund ⁽⁸⁾ | | 15,387 | 15,387 | * | 15,387 | | * |
| Finch Tactical Plus Class B ⁽⁶⁾ | | 17,197 | 17,197 | * | 17,197 | | * |
| Five Sticks, L.P. ⁽⁹⁾ | | 16,654 | 16,654 | * | 16,654 | | * |
| FPL Group Employee Pension Plan ⁽¹⁹⁾ | | 17,595 | 17,595 | * | 17,595 | | * |
| Franklin and Marshall College ⁽¹⁹⁾ | | 1,086 | 1,086 | * | 1,086 | | * |
| Froley Revy Alternative Strategies ⁽²²⁾ | | 18,102 | 18,102 | * | 18,102 | | * |
| Grable Foundation ⁽⁵⁾ | | 2,461 | 2,461 | * | 2,461 | | * |
| Grady Hospital ⁽⁵⁾ | | 3,005 | 3,005 | * | 3,005 | | * |
| Guardian Pension Trust ⁽²³⁾ | | 18,102 | 18,102 | * | 18,102 | | * |
| Harry M. & Violet Turner Charitable Trust ⁽²⁴⁾ | | 3,620 | 3,620 | * | 3,620 | | * |
| HBK Master Fund L.P. ⁽²⁵⁾ | | 63,359 | 63,359 | * | 63,359 | | * |

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| Name ⁽¹⁾ | Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned Prior to the Exchange | Maximum Number of Shares of Common Stock Issuable Upon Exchange of Outstanding Debentures ⁽²⁾ | Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned Following | | Number of Shares of Common Stock Offered ⁽⁴⁾ | Common Stock Beneficially Owned after Resale | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------|
| | | | the Exchange | | | Shares | Percent |
| | | | Shares | Percent ⁽³⁾ | | Shares | Percent |
| Highbridge International LLC ⁽²⁶⁾ | | 543,084 | 543,084 | * | 543,084 | | * |
| Independence Blue Cross ⁽⁵⁾ | | 16,401 | 16,401 | * | 16,401 | | * |
| Institutional Benchmarks Series (Master Feeder) Limited in Respect of Alcor Series ⁽⁶⁾ | | 17,197 | 17,197 | * | 17,197 | | * |
| Institutional Benchmarks Series (Master Feeder) Limited in Respect of the Grafton Sub Fund ⁽⁶⁾ | | 8,146 | 8,146 | * | 8,146 | | * |
| JMG Capital Partners, LP ⁽²⁷⁾ | | 391,020 | 391,020 | * | 391,020 | | * |
| KBC Convertibles MAC28 Limited ⁽²⁸⁾ | | 28,964 | 28,964 | * | 28,964 | | * |
| KBC Diversified Fund, a Segregated Portfolio of KBC Diversified Fund, SPC ⁽²⁸⁾ | | 57,928 | 57,928 | * | 57,928 | | * |
| KBC Financial Products USA Inc. ⁽²⁹⁾ | | 162,925 | 162,925 | * | 162,925 | | * |
| LDG Limited ⁽³⁰⁾ | | 12,092 | 12,092 | * | 12,092 | | * |
| Lyxor/Context Fund LTD ⁽⁶⁾ | | 52,498 | 52,498 | * | 52,498 | | * |
| Lyxor Quest Fund LTD ⁽³¹⁾ | | 108,616 | 108,616 | * | 108,616 | | * |
| Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith ⁽³²⁾ | | 155,684 | 155,684 | * | 155,684 | | * |
| Mohican VCA Naster Fund, Ltd. ⁽³³⁾ | | 99,565 | 99,565 | * | 99,565 | | * |
| Morgan Stanley Convertible Securities Trust ⁽³⁴⁾ | | 12,671 | 12,671 | * | 12,671 | | * |
| New Orleans Firefighters ⁽⁵⁾ | | 2,787 | 2,787 | * | 2,787 | | * |
| Nicholas Applegate U.S. Convertible Fund ⁽⁸⁾ | | 66,256 | 66,256 | * | 66,256 | | * |
| NJF DIV, INT, Prem Strategy ⁽⁸⁾ | | 343,953 | 343,953 | * | 343,953 | | * |
| Occidental Petroleum ⁽⁵⁾ | | 10,644 | 10,644 | * | 10,644 | | * |
| Police & Firefighters of the City of Detroit ⁽⁵⁾ | | 16,292 | 16,292 | * | 16,292 | | * |
| Polygon Global Opportunities Master Fund ⁽³⁵⁾ | | 99,565 | 99,565 | * | 99,565 | | * |
| Promutual ⁽⁵⁾ | | 30,195 | 30,195 | * | 30,195 | | * |
| Quest Global Convertible Master Fund LTD ⁽³¹⁾ | | 36,205 | 36,205 | * | 36,205 | | * |
| Rampart Enhanced Convertible Investors, LLC ⁽³⁶⁾ | | 8,073 | 8,073 | * | 8,073 | | * |
| RBC Capital Markets ⁽³⁷⁾ | | 108,616 | 108,616 | * | 108,616 | | * |
| Rhythm Fund, Ltd. ⁽²⁸⁾ | | 57,928 | 57,928 | * | 57,928 | | * |
| San Diego City Retirement ⁽⁸⁾ | | 68,971 | 68,971 | * | 68,971 | | * |
| San Diego County Convertible ⁽⁸⁾ | | 60,644 | 60,644 | * | 60,644 | | * |
| San Francisco Public Employees Retirement System ⁽⁵⁾ | | 47,284 | 47,284 | * | 47,284 | | * |
| Silvercreek L.P. ⁽³⁸⁾ | | 224,474 | 224,474 | * | 224,474 | | * |
| Steelhead Pathfinder Fund L.P. ⁽³⁹⁾ | | 54,308 | 54,308 | * | 54,308 | | * |

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| Name ⁽¹⁾ | Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned Prior to the Exchange | Maximum Number of Shares of Common Stock Issuable Upon Exchange of Outstanding Debentures ⁽²⁾ | Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned Following the Exchange | | Number of Shares of Common Stock Offered ⁽⁴⁾ | Common Stock Beneficially Owned after Resale | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------|
| | | | Shares | Percent ⁽³⁾ | | Shares | Percent |
| Suttonbrook Capital Portfolio, L.P. ⁽⁴⁰⁾ | | 1,112,199 | 1,112,199 | 1.80% | 1,112,199 | | * |
| TQA Master Fund, Ltd. ⁽³⁰⁾ | | 94,713 | 94,713 | * | 94,713 | | * |
| TQA Master Plus Fund, Ltd. ⁽³⁰⁾ | | 43,157 | 43,157 | * | 43,157 | | * |
| Trustmark ⁽⁵⁾ | | 10,463 | 10,463 | * | 10,463 | | * |
| Van Kampen Harbor Fund ⁽⁴¹⁾ | | 23,533 | 23,533 | * | 23,533 | | * |
| Vicis Capital Master Fund ⁽⁴²⁾ | | 117,668 | 117,668 | * | 117,668 | | * |
| Worldwide Transactions Ltd. ⁽⁶⁾ | | 14,482 | 14,482 | * | 14,482 | | * |
| Wyoming State Treasurer ⁽⁸⁾ | | 46,886 | 46,886 | * | 46,886 | | * |
| Zerbst 2003 Family Trust ⁽⁴³⁾ | | 2,862 | 2,862 | * | 2,862 | | * |
| Zurich Institutional Benchmarks Master Fund, Ltd. ⁽³⁰⁾ | | 22,013 | 22,013 | * | 22,013 | | * |
| Total | 15,600 | 6,245,466 | 6,261,066 | 9.33% | 6,245,466 | 15,600 | * |

* Less than one percent of the outstanding shares of common stock.

- (1) Additional selling securityholders not named in this prospectus will not be able to use this prospectus for resales until they are named in the selling securityholder table by prospectus supplement or post-effective amendment.
- (2) The maximum aggregate number of shares of common stock that may be sold under this prospectus will not exceed 6,245,466.
- (3) Calculated based on Rule 13d-3(d)(1)(i) under the Exchange Act using 60,692,858 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2007. In calculating this percentage for a particular holder, we treated as outstanding the number of shares of common stock held by that particular holder and excluded the number of shares of common stock held by any other holder.
- (4) Assumes that all of the shares of common stock have been sold by the selling securityholders. Based upon this assumption, no selling securityholder will beneficially own greater than one percent of our common stock after completion of the offering.
- (5) Tracy Maitland has the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by 1976 Distribution Trust FBO A.R. Lauder, 2000 Revocable Trust FBO A.R. Lauder, Alcon Laboratories, Arlington County Employees Retirement System, British Virgin Islands Social Security Board, City University of New York, Grable Foundation, Grady Hospital, Independence Blue Cross, New Orleans Firefighters, Occidental Petroleum, Police & Firefighters of the City of Detroit, Promutual, San Francisco Public Employees Retirement System, and Trustmark.
- (6) Michael S. Rosen and William D. Fertig share the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by AHFP Context, Altma Fund Sicav plc in respect of the Grafton Sub Fund, Casam Context Offshore Advantage Fund Limited, Context Advantage Maser Fund L.P., Finch Tactical Plus Class B, Institutional Benchmarks Series (Master Feeder) Limited in Respect of Alcor Series, Institutional Benchmarks Series (Master Feeder) Limited in Respect of the Grafton Sub Fund, Lyxor/Context Fund LTD, and Worldwide Transactions, Ltd.
- (7) Amaranth Advisors LLC, the Trading Advisor for Amaranth LLC, exercises dispositive powers with respect to the Notes, and voting and/or dispositive power with respect to the common stock underlying the Notes. Amaranth Advisors LLC has designated authorized signatories who will sign on behalf of Amaranth LLC. Nicholas M. Maounis is the managing member of Amaranth Advisors LLC.
- (8) Nicholas-Applegate Capital Management LLC (Nicholas-Applegate) is an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Nicholas-Applegate is an affiliate of Nicholas-Applegate Securities LLC, a limited purpose broker-dealer registered with the NASD effective April 1993. Nicholas-Applegate Securities LLC was organized in December 1992 for the sole purpose of distributing mutual funds sponsored by Nicholas-Applegate. This selling security holder has delegated full investment authority to Nicholas-Applegate, as investment advisor, over these securities, including full dispositive power. The Chief Investment Officer of Nicholas-Applegate is Horacio A. Valeiras, CFA.
- (9) Basso Capital Management, L.P. (Basso) is the Investment Manager to Basso Fund Ltd., Basso Holdings Ltd., Basso Multi-Strategy Holding Fund Ltd., and Five Sticks, L.P. (collectively, the Basso Fund). Howard Fischer is a managing member of Basso GP LLC, the General Partner of Basso. Mr. Fischer has the ultimate responsibility for trading with respect to the Fund. Mr. Fischer disclaims ultimate beneficial ownership of the shares.
- (10) Clint D. Carlson has the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by Black Diamond Convertible Offshore LDC, Black Diamond Offshore Ltd., and Double Black Diamond Offshore LDC.
- (11) BMO Nesbitt Burns, Inc. is a subsidiary of The Bank of Montreal, a publicly held entity.
- (12) CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc., a publicly held entity, has the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by CB Richard Ellis Investors, LLC.

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- (13) Cincinnati Insurance Company is a subsidiary of Cincinnati Financial Corporation, a publicly held entity.
- (14) Citigroup Global Markets, Inc. is a subsidiary of Citigroup, Inc., a publicly held entity.
- (15) CNH Partners, LLC is Investment Advisor of the Selling Security Holder and has sole voting and dispositive power over the securities. Investment principals for the Investment Advisor are Robert Krail, Mark Mitchell, and Todd Pulvino.
- (16) Yanfang (Emma) Yan, Director and Senior Portfolio Manager, has the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by Columbia Convertible Securities Fund, and Convertible Securities Fund.
- (17) Continental Assurance Company on Behalf of Its Separate Account (E) is a subsidiary of CNA Financial and Loews Corporation, both publicly held entities.
- (18) Alan Smith, Blair Gauld, Denis Hunter, Karla Bodden, and Tim Rogers share the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by CQS Convertible and Quantitative Strategies Master Fund.
- (19) Palisade Capital Management, LLC is the investment adviser of Daimler Chrysler Corp. Emp. #1 Pension Plan dated 4/1/89, FPL Group Employee Pension Plan, and Franklin and Marshall College. Jack Feiler, Chief Investment Officer of Palisade Capital Management, LLC, has the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by Daimler Chrysler Corp. Emp. #1 Pension Plan dated 4/1/89, FPL Group Employee Pension Plan, and Franklin and Marshall College.
- (20) D.E. Shaw & Co. L.P. is the managing member and investment adviser of D.E. Shaw Valence Portfolios, L.L.C. and has voting control and investment discretion over the securities held by D.E. Shaw Valence Portfolios, L.L.C. Julius Gaudio, Eric Wepsic and Anne Dinning of D.E. Shaw & Co. L.P., or their designees, have the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by D.E. Shaw Valence Portfolios, L.L.C. on D.E. Shaw & Co. L.P.'s behalf.
- (21) Ellington Management Group, LLC is the investment adviser of Ellington Overseas Partners, LTD. Michael Vranos, principal of Ellington Management Group, LLC, has voting control and investment discretion over the securities held by Ellington Overseas Partners, LTD. Mr. Vranos disclaims beneficial ownership over the securities held by Ellington Overseas Partners, LTD except to the extent of any indirect ownership interest he may have in such securities through his economic participation in Ellington Overseas Partners, LTD.
- (22) Ann Houlihan has the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by Froleys Revy Alternative Strategies.
- (23) John Murphy, managing director of Guardian Life Insurance Company of America has the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by Guardian Pension Trust.
- (24) Steven A. Soloria has the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by the Harry M. & Violet Turner Charitable Trust.
- (25) HBK Investments L.P. has voting control and investment discretion over the securities held by HBK Master Fund L.P. pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement between HBK Investments L.P. and HBK Master Fund L.P. Kenneth M. Hirsh, Laurence H. Lebowitz, William E. Rose, David C. Haley and Jamiel A. Akhtar have the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by HBK Master Fund L.P.
- (26) Highbridge Capital Management, LLC is the trading manager of Highbridge International LLC and has the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by Highbridge International LLC. Glenn Dubin and Henry Swieca control Highbridge Capital Management, LLC and having voting control and investment discretion over the securities held by Highbridge International LLC. Each of Highbridge Capital Management, LLC, Glenn Dubin and Henry Swieca disclaims beneficial ownership of the securities held by Highbridge International LLC.
- (27) JMG Capital Management, LLC is the general partner and investment adviser of JMG Capital Partners, L.P. and has the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by JMG Capital Partners, L.P. The equity interests of JMG Capital Management, LLC are owned by JMG Capital Management, Inc. and Asset Alliance Holding Corp. Jonathan M. Glaser, the executive officer and director of JMG Capital Management, Inc. has sole investment discretion over JMG Capital Partners, L.P.'s portfolio holdings.
- (28) Carlo Georg, Chief Investment Officer of KBC Alternative Investment Management Limited, has the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by KBC Convertibles MAC28 Limited, KBC Diversified Fund, a Segregated Portfolio of KBC Diversified Fund, SPC, and Rhythm Fund, Ltd.
- (29) KBC Financial Products USA Inc. is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of KBC Financial Holdings, Inc., which in turn is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of KBC Bank N.V. KBC Bank N.V. is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of KBC Group N.V., a publicly traded entity.
- (30) TQA Investors LLC has sole investment power and shared voting power over the securities held by LDG Limited, TQA Master Fund, Ltd., TQA Master Plus Fund, Ltd., and Zurich Institutional Benchmarks Master Fund, Ltd. John Idone, Paul Bucci, Darren Langis and Andrew Anderson are members of TQA Investors LLC.
- (31) Quest Investment Management, LLC has the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by Lyxor Quest Fund LTD, and Quest Global Convertible Master Fund LTD. The managers with investment authority of Quest Investment Management, LLC are Frank Campana and James Doolin.
- (32) Tim Reilly has the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith.
- (33) Eric Hage and Daniel Hage share the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by Mohican VCA Master Fund, Ltd.
- (34) Morgan Stanley Convertible Securities Trust is an investment company, subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940.
- (35) Polygon Investment Partners LP and Polygon Investment Partners LP (the Investment Managers), Polygon Investment Ltd. (the Manager), Alexander E. Jackson, Reade E. Griffith and Patrick G. Dear share voting and dispositive power of the securities held by Polygon Global Opportunities Master Fund. The Investment Managers, the Manager, Alexander E. Griffith, Reade E. Griffith and Patrick G. Dear disclaim beneficial ownership of the securities held by Polygon Global Opportunities Master Fund.

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- (36) Jack Feiler, Chief Investment Officer of Palisade Capital management, LLC, acts as the Investment Advisor with the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by Rampart Enhanced Convertible Investors, LLC.
- (37) RBC Capital Markets is an investment company, subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940.
- (38) Louise Morwick, President of Silvercreek Management, Inc., and Bryn Joynt, Vice-President of Silvercreek Management, Inc., share the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by Silvercreek L.P.
- (39) Michael Johnson and Brian K. Klein, Managing Members of Steelhead Partners LLC (the General Partner of Steelhead Pathfinder Fund LP), share the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by Steelhead Pathfinder L.P.
- (40) Suttonbrook Capital Management L.P. is the investment manager of Suttonbrook Capital Portfolio L.P. John London and Steve Weinstein are the natural persons with control over Suttonbrook Capital Management L.P.
- (41) Van Kampen Asset Management, as the selling security holder's investment advisor, has discretionary authority to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by Van Kampen Harbor Fund, an investment company, subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940.
- (42) Shad Stastney, John Succo, and Sky Lucas share the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by Vicis Capital Master Fund.
- (43) Robert H. Zerbst, as Trustee, has the power to direct the voting and disposition of the securities held by Zerbst 2003 Family Trust.

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DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

The following summary of the terms of our capital stock does not purport to be complete and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to our charter documents and bylaws, copies of which have previously been filed with the SEC. See Available Information in this prospectus.

General

Our charter provides that we may issue up to 100 million shares of our common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, and 20 million shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Our charter authorizes our board of directors to increase or decrease the aggregate number of authorized shares or the number of shares of any class or series without stockholder approval. As of March 31, 2006, 60,692,858 shares of our common stock, 4,140,000 shares of our series A preferred stock, 2,530,000 shares of our series B preferred stock and zero shares of our series C preferred stock were issued and outstanding. On April 10, 2007 we issued 7,000,000 shares of our series C preferred stock. The 60,692,858 shares of our common stock excludes:

7,229,047 shares of common stock which we may issue in exchange for the common limited partnership units of our operating partnership, or common units, which may be tendered for redemption to our operating partnership from time to time;

783,846 shares of common stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of stock options outstanding as of December 31, 2006; and

2,812,773 shares of common stock for which the long-term incentive units and class C profits interest units of our operating partnership outstanding as of December 31, 2006 may ultimately be exchanged.

Under Maryland law, stockholders generally are not liable for the corporation's debts or obligations.

Common Stock

All outstanding shares of our common stock are duly authorized, fully paid and nonassessable. Subject to the preferential rights of any other class or series of stock and to the provisions of our charter regarding the restrictions on transfer of stock, holders of shares of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends on such stock if, as and when authorized by our board of directors out of assets legally available therefor and declared by us and to share ratably in our assets legally available for distribution to our stockholders in the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up after payment or establishment of reserves for all of our debts and liabilities.

Subject to the provisions of our charter regarding the restrictions on transfer of stock and except as may be otherwise specified therein with respect to any class or series of common stock, each outstanding share of our common stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election of directors and, except as provided with respect to any other class or series of stock, the holders of such shares will possess the exclusive voting power. There is no cumulative voting in the election of our board of directors, which means that the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock can elect all of the directors then standing for election and the holders of the remaining shares will not be able to elect any directors.

Holders of shares of our common stock have no preference, conversion, exchange, sinking fund, redemption or appraisal rights and have no preemptive rights to subscribe for any of our securities. Subject to the provisions of our charter regarding the restrictions on transfer of stock, shares of our common stock will have equal dividend, liquidation and other rights.

Under the Maryland General Corporation Law, or MGCL, a Maryland corporation generally cannot dissolve, amend its charter, merge, sell all or substantially all of its assets, engage in a share exchange or engage

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in similar transactions outside the ordinary course of business unless the action is approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders holding at least two-thirds of the shares entitled to vote on the matter unless a lesser percentage (but not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter) is set forth in the corporation's charter. Except for certain charter amendments relating to the removal of directors, our charter provides that these actions may be taken if declared advisable by a majority of our board of directors and approved by the vote of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. However, Maryland law permits a corporation to transfer all or substantially all of its assets without the approval of the stockholders of the corporation to one or more persons if all of the equity interests of the person or persons are owned, directly or indirectly, by the corporation. In addition, because operating assets may be held by a corporation's subsidiaries, as in our situation, these subsidiaries may be able to transfer all or substantially all of such assets without a vote of our stockholders.

Our charter authorizes our board of directors to reclassify any unissued shares of our common stock into other classes or series of stock and to establish the number of shares in each class or series and to set the preferences, conversion and other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications or terms or conditions of redemption for each such class or series.

Preferred Stock

Our charter authorizes our board of directors to classify any unissued shares of preferred stock and to reclassify any previously classified but unissued shares of any series. Prior to issuance of shares of each series, our board of directors is required by the MGCL and our charter to set, subject to the provisions of our charter regarding the restrictions on transfers of stock, the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each such series. Thus, our board of directors could authorize the issuance of shares of preferred stock with terms and conditions which could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control of our company that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in their best interest.

8.50% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock

We currently have outstanding 4,140,000 shares of our 8.50% series A cumulative redeemable preferred stock, or series A preferred stock. Dividends are cumulative on our series A preferred stock from the date of original issuance in the amount of approximately \$2.125 per share each year, which is equivalent to 8.50% of the \$25.00 liquidation preference per share. Dividends on our series A preferred stock are payable quarterly in arrears. Our series A preferred stock does not have a stated maturity date and is not subject to any sinking fund or mandatory redemption provisions. Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, our series A preferred stock will rank senior to our common stock with respect to the payment of distributions and other amounts. We are not allowed to redeem our series A preferred stock before February 9, 2010, except in limited circumstances to preserve our status as a REIT. On or after February 9, 2010, we may, at our option, redeem our series A preferred stock, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, for cash at a redemption price of \$25.00 per share, plus all accrued and unpaid dividends on such series A preferred stock up to but excluding the redemption date. Holders of our series A preferred stock generally have no voting rights except for limited voting rights if we fail to pay dividends for six or more quarterly periods (whether or not consecutive) and in certain other circumstances. Our series A preferred stock is not convertible into or exchangeable for any of our other property or securities.

7.875% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock

We currently have outstanding 2,530,000 shares of our 7.875% series B cumulative redeemable preferred stock, or series B preferred stock. Dividends are cumulative on our series B preferred stock from the date of original issuance in the amount of \$1.96875 per share each year, which is equivalent to 7.875% of the \$25.00

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liquidation preference per share. Dividends on our series B preferred stock are payable quarterly in arrears. Our series B preferred stock does not have a stated maturity date and is not subject to any sinking fund or mandatory redemption provisions. Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, our series B preferred stock will rank senior to our common stock with respect to the payment of distributions and other amounts. We are not allowed to redeem our series B preferred stock before July 26, 2010, except in limited circumstances to preserve our status as a REIT. On or after July 26, 2010, we may, at our option, redeem our series B preferred stock, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, for cash at a redemption price of \$25.00 per share, plus all accrued and unpaid dividends on such series B preferred stock up to but excluding the redemption date. Holders of our series B preferred stock generally have no voting rights except for limited voting rights if we fail to pay dividends for six or more quarterly periods (whether or not consecutive) and in certain other circumstances. Our series B preferred stock is not convertible into or exchangeable for any of our other property or securities.

4.375% Series C Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock

We currently have outstanding 7,000,000 shares of our 4.375% series C cumulative convertible preferred stock, or series C preferred stock. Dividends are cumulative on our series C preferred stock from the date of original issuance in the amount of \$1.09375 per share each year, which is equivalent to 4.375% of the \$25 liquidation preference per share. Dividends of our series C preferred stock are payable quarterly in arrears. Our series C preferred stock does not have a maturity date and is not subject to any sinking fund or mandatory redemption provisions. Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, our series C preferred stock will rank senior to our common stock with respect to the payment of distributions and other amounts. We are not allowed to redeem our series C preferred stock except in limited circumstances to preserve our status as a REIT. However, on and after April 10, 2012, we may have the right to require holders of our series C preferred stock to convert their shares of series C preferred stock into shares of our common stock as described below. Holders of our series C preferred stock generally have no voting rights except for limited voting rights if we fail to pay dividends for six or more quarterly periods (whether or not consecutive) and in certain other circumstances.

Holders of our series C preferred stock may convert some or all of their outstanding shares of series C preferred stock initially at a conversion rate of 0.5164 shares of common stock per \$25.00 liquidation preference, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$48.41 per share of common stock (subject to adjustment in certain events). Except in limited circumstances, shares of our series C preferred stock will be convertible only into shares of our common stock. On or after April 10, 2012, we may, at our option, convert some or all of our series C preferred stock into that number of shares of common stock that are issuable at the then-applicable conversion rate. We may exercise this conversion option only if (1) the closing sale price per share of our common stock equals or exceeds 130% of the then-applicable conversion price of our series C preferred stock for at least 20 trading days in a period of 30 consecutive trading days (including the last trading day of such period) ending on the trading day immediately prior to our issuance of a press release announcing the exercise of our conversion option; and (2) on or prior to the effective date of our conversion option, we have either declared and paid, or declared and set apart for payment, any unpaid dividends that are in arrears on our series C preferred stock.

If holders of our series C preferred stock exercise their conversion rights, upon delivery of the shares of series C preferred stock for conversion, those shares of series C preferred stock will cease to cumulate dividends and holders of shares of our series C preferred stock will not receive any cash payment representing accrued and unpaid dividends on such shares, except in those limited circumstances discussed below. Except as provided below, we will make no payment for accrued and unpaid dividends, whether or not in arrears, on shares of our series C preferred stock converted at the election of holders of such shares. If we convert shares of our series C preferred stock pursuant to our conversion option, on or prior to the effective date of our conversion option, we must first declare and pay, or declare and set apart for payment, all unpaid dividends that are in arrears on our series C preferred stock. The conversion rate is subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events, including if we distribute to holders of outstanding shares of our common stock quarterly cash dividends (subject to adjustment) in excess of \$0.28625 per share of our common stock.

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If holders of our series C preferred stock elect to convert their shares of our series C preferred stock in connection with a fundamental change that occurs on or prior to April 10, 2014, we will increase the conversion rate for shares of our series C preferred stock surrendered for conversion by a number of additional shares determined based on the stock price at the time of such fundamental change and the effective date of such fundamental change. On or prior to April 10, 2014, in the event of a fundamental change when the applicable price of our common stock is less than \$40.34 per share, then holders of our series C preferred stock will have a special right to convert some or all of their series C preferred stock on the fundamental change conversion date into a number shares of our common stock per \$25.00 liquidation preference equal to such liquidation preference, plus an amount equal to accrued and unpaid dividends to, but not including, the fundamental change conversion date, divided by 98% of the market price of our common stock. In the event that holders of our series C preferred stock exercise that special conversion right, we have the right to repurchase for cash all or any part of their series C preferred stock as to which the conversion right was exercised at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the liquidation preference of the series C preferred stock to be repurchased plus an amount equal to accrued and unpaid dividends to, but not including, the fundamental change conversion date. If we elect to exercise our repurchase right, holders of our series C preferred stock will not have the special conversion right described in this paragraph.

Power to Increase Authorized Stock and Issue Additional Shares of our Common Stock and Preferred Stock

We believe that the power of our board of directors to increase or decrease the number of authorized shares of common stock and preferred stock, issue additional authorized but unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock and to classify or reclassify unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock and thereafter to cause us to issue such classified or reclassified shares of stock provides our board of directors with increased flexibility in structuring possible future financings and acquisitions and in meeting other needs which might arise. Subject to the limited rights of the holders of our series A preferred stock, our series B preferred stock, our series C preferred stock and each other parity class or series of preferred stock, voting as a single class, to approve certain issuances of senior classes or series of stock, the additional classes or series, as well as the common stock, will be available for issuance without further action by our stockholders, unless stockholder consent is required by the rules of any stock exchange or automated quotation system on which our securities may be listed or traded. Although our board of directors does not intend to do so, it could authorize us to issue a class or series that could, depending upon the terms of the particular class or series, delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control of our company that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in their best interest.

Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer

In order for us to qualify as a REIT under the Code, our stock must be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months (other than the first year for which an election to be a REIT has been made) or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year. Also, not more than 50% of the value of the outstanding shares of stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Code to include certain entities such as private foundations) during the last half of a taxable year (other than the first year for which an election to be a REIT has been made).

Our charter contains restrictions on the ownership and transfer of our common stock, preferred stock and capital stock. Our charter provides that, subject to the exceptions described below, no person or entity may beneficially own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the applicable constructive ownership provisions of the Code, more than 9.8% (by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of our outstanding shares of common stock or of any series of preferred stock, or more than 9.8% of the value of our outstanding capital stock. We refer to these restrictions as the common stock ownership limit, the preferred stock ownership limit and the aggregate stock ownership limit, respectively. A person or entity that becomes subject to one of the ownership limits by virtue of a violative transfer that results in a transfer to a trust, as set forth below, is

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referred to as a purported beneficial transferee if, had the violative transfer been effective, the person or entity would have been a record owner and beneficial owner or solely a beneficial owner of our common stock, any series of preferred stock, or capital stock, as applicable, or is referred to as a purported record transferee if, had the violative transfer been effective, the person or entity would have been solely a record owner of our common stock, any series of preferred stock, or capital stock, as applicable.

The constructive ownership rules under the Code are complex and may cause stock owned actually or constructively by a group of related individuals and/or entities to be owned constructively by one individual or entity. As a result, the acquisition of less than 9.8% of our common stock or any series of preferred stock or less than 9.8% of the value of our outstanding capital stock (or the acquisition of an interest in an entity that owns, actually or constructively, our capital stock) by an individual or entity could, nevertheless, cause that individual or entity, or another individual or entity, to own constructively more than 9.8% of our outstanding common stock or a series of preferred stock or capital stock, as applicable, and thereby subject such stock to the applicable ownership limit.

Our board of directors may, in its sole discretion, waive one or more of the ownership limits with respect to a particular stockholder if it:

determines that such ownership will not cause any individual's beneficial ownership of shares of our capital stock to violate the aggregate stock ownership limit and that any exemption from the applicable ownership limit will not jeopardize our status as a REIT; and

determines that such stockholder does not and will not own, actually or constructively, an interest in a tenant of ours (or a tenant of any entity owned in whole or in part by us) that would cause us to own, actually or constructively, more than a 9.8% interest (as set forth in Section 856(d)(2)(B) of the Code) in such tenant or that any such ownership would not cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT under the Code.

As a condition of its waiver, our board of directors may require an opinion of counsel or IRS ruling satisfactory to it, and/or representations or undertakings from the applicant, with respect to preserving our REIT status.

In connection with a waiver of an ownership limit or at any other time, our board of directors may increase the applicable ownership limit for one or more persons and decrease the applicable ownership limit for all other persons and entities; provided, however, that the decreased ownership limit will not be effective for any person or entity whose percentage ownership in our common stock, any series of our preferred stock or our capital stock, as applicable, exceeds the decreased ownership limit until such time as such person or entity's percentage ownership equals or falls below the decreased ownership limit; but any further acquisition of our common, preferred or capital stock, as applicable, in excess of such percentage ownership will be in violation of the applicable ownership limit. Additionally, the new ownership limit, as applicable, may not allow five or fewer stockholders to beneficially own more than 49% in value of our outstanding capital stock.

Our charter further prohibits:

any person from beneficially or constructively owning shares of our stock that would result in our being closely held under Section 856(h) of the Code or otherwise cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT; and

any person from transferring shares of our capital stock if such transfer would result in shares of our stock being beneficially owned by fewer than 100 persons (determined without reference to any rules of attribution).

Any person who acquires or attempts or intends to acquire beneficial or constructive ownership of shares of our stock that will or may violate any of the foregoing restrictions on transferability and ownership will be

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required to give us notice immediately and provide us with such other information as we may request in order to determine the effect of such transfer on our status as a REIT. The foregoing provisions on transferability and ownership will not apply if our board of directors determines that it is no longer in our best interests to attempt to qualify, or to continue to qualify, as a REIT.

Pursuant to our charter, if any purported transfer of our stock or any other event would otherwise result in any person violating the ownership limits or such other limit as established by our board of directors or would result in our being closely held under Section 856(h) of the Code or otherwise failing to qualify as a REIT, then that number of shares in excess of the applicable ownership limit or causing us to be closely held or otherwise to fail to qualify as a REIT (rounded up to the nearest whole share) will be automatically transferred to, and held by, a trust for the exclusive benefit of one or more charitable organizations we selected. The automatic transfer will be effective as of the close of business on the business day prior to the date of the violative transfer or other event that results in a transfer to the trust. Any dividend or other distribution paid to the purported record transferee, prior to our discovery that the shares had been automatically transferred to a trust as described above, must be repaid to the trustee upon demand for distribution to the beneficiary of the trust. If the transfer to the trust as described above is not automatically effective, for any reason, to prevent a violation of the applicable ownership limit or us from being closely held or otherwise failing to qualify as a REIT, then our charter provides that the transfer of the shares in excess of the ownership limit will be void. If any transfer would result in shares of our stock being beneficially owned by fewer than 100 persons, then any such purported transfer will be void and of no force or effect.

Shares of our stock transferred to the trustee are deemed offered for sale to us, or our designee, at a price per share equal to the lesser of (1) the price paid by the purported record transferee for the shares (or, if the event which resulted in the transfer to the trust did not involve a purchase of such shares of our stock at market price, the last reported sales price reported on the NYSE on the trading day immediately preceding the day of the event which resulted in the transfer of such shares of our stock to the trust) and (2) the market price on the date we, or our designee, accepts such offer. We have the right to accept such offer until the trustee has sold the shares of our stock held in the trust pursuant to the clauses discussed below. Upon a sale to us, the interest of the charitable beneficiary in the shares sold terminates, and the trustee must distribute the net proceeds of the sale to the purported record transferee, and any dividends or other distributions held by the trustee with respect to such stock will be paid to the charitable beneficiary.

If we do not buy the shares, the trustee must, within 20 days of receiving notice from us of the transfer of shares to the trust, sell the shares to a person or entity designated by the trustee who could own the shares without violating the common stock ownership limit or the preferred stock ownership limit, as applicable, and the aggregate stock ownership limit or such other limit as established by our board of directors. After that, the trustee must distribute to the purported record transferee an amount equal to the lesser of (1) the price paid by the purported record transferee or owner for the shares (or, if the event which resulted in the transfer to the trust did not involve a purchase of such shares at market price, the last reported sales price reported on the NYSE on the trading day immediately preceding the day of the event which resulted in the transfer of such shares of our stock to the trust) and (2) the sales proceeds (net of commissions and other expenses of sale) received by the trustee for the shares. Any net sales proceeds in excess of the amount payable to the purported record transferee will be immediately paid to the charitable beneficiary, together with any dividends or other distributions thereon. In addition, if prior to discovery by us that shares of our stock have been transferred to a trust, such shares of stock are sold by a purported record transferee, then such shares shall be deemed to have been sold on behalf of the trust and to the extent that the purported record transferee received an amount for or in respect of such shares that exceeds the amount that such purported record transferee was entitled to receive, such excess amount shall be paid to the trustee upon demand. The purported beneficial transferee or purported record transferee has no rights in the shares held by the trustee.

The trustee shall be designated by us and shall be unaffiliated with us and with any purported record transferee or purported beneficial transferee. Prior to the sale of any shares in excess of the common stock

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ownership limit, the preferred stock ownership limit or the aggregate stock ownership limit by the trust, the trustee will receive, in trust for the beneficiary, all dividends and other distributions paid by us with respect to the shares in excess of the applicable ownership limit, and may also exercise all voting rights with respect to such shares.

Subject to Maryland law, effective as of the date that the shares have been transferred to the trust, the trustee shall have the authority, at the trustee's sole discretion:

to rescind as void any vote cast by a purported record transferee prior to our discovery that the shares have been transferred to the trust; and

to recast the vote in accordance with the desires of the trustee acting for the benefit of the beneficiary of the trust. However, if we have already taken irreversible corporate action, then the trustee may not rescind and recast the vote.

In addition, if our board of directors or other permitted designees determine in good faith that a proposed transfer would violate the restrictions on ownership and transfer of our stock set forth in our charter, our board of directors or other permitted designees will take such action as it deems or they deem advisable to refuse to give effect to or to prevent such transfer, including, but not limited to, causing us to redeem shares of common stock or preferred stock, refusing to give effect to the transfer on our books or instituting proceedings to enjoin the transfer.

Any beneficial owner or constructive owner of shares of our stock and any person or entity (including the stockholder of record) who is holding shares of our stock for a beneficial owner must, on request, provide us with a completed questionnaire containing the information regarding the ownership of such shares, as set forth in the applicable treasury regulations. In addition, any person or entity that is a beneficial owner or constructive owner of shares of our stock and any person or entity (including the stockholder of record) who is holding shares of our stock for a beneficial owner or constructive owner shall, on request, be required to disclose to us in writing such information as we may request in order to determine the effect, if any, of such stockholder's actual and constructive ownership of shares of our stock on our status as a REIT and to ensure compliance with the common stock ownership limit, the preferred stock ownership limit and the aggregate stock ownership limit, or as otherwise permitted by our board of directors.

All certificates representing shares of our common stock and preferred stock bear a legend referring to the restrictions described above.

These ownership limits could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control of our company that might otherwise result in a premium price for our stock or otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock and preferred stock is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT OF DIGITAL REALTY TRUST, L.P.

We have summarized the material terms and provisions of the Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of our operating partnership, Digital Realty Trust, L.P., which we refer to as the partnership agreement. This summary does not address all of the terms and provisions of the partnership agreement. For more detail, you should refer to the partnership agreement itself, a copy of which we have previously filed with the SEC and which we incorporate by reference in this prospectus.

Management

Our operating partnership is a Maryland limited partnership that was formed on July 21, 2004. We are its sole general partner, and we conduct substantially all of our business in or through our operating partnership. As its sole general partner, we exercise exclusive and complete responsibility and discretion in its day-to-day management and control. We can cause it to enter into major transactions including acquisitions, dispositions and refinancings, subject to certain limited exceptions. The limited partners of our operating partnership may not transact business for the operating partnership, or participate in its management activities or decisions, except as provided in the partnership agreement and as required by applicable law. We may not be removed as general partner by the limited partners. The partnership agreement restricts our ability to engage in business combinations as more fully described in **Termination Transactions** below.

The limited partners of our operating partnership expressly acknowledged that we, as general partner of the operating partnership, are acting for the benefit of our operating partnership, our limited partners and our stockholders, collectively. Neither we nor our board of directors are under any obligation to give priority to the separate interests of the limited partners of our operating partnership or our stockholders in deciding whether to cause the operating partnership to take or decline to take any actions. If there is a conflict between the interests of our stockholders on one hand and the limited partners of our operating partnership on the other, we will endeavor in good faith to resolve the conflict in a manner not adverse to either our stockholders or the limited partners of our operating partnership; provided, however, that for so long as we own a controlling interest in our operating partnership, any conflict that cannot be resolved in a manner not adverse to either our stockholders or the limited partners of our operating partnership will be resolved in favor of our stockholders. We are not liable under the partnership agreement to our operating partnership or to any partner for monetary damages for losses sustained, liabilities incurred, or benefits not derived by limited partners in connection with such decisions; provided, that we have acted in good faith.

The partnership agreement provides that all of our business activities, including all activities pertaining to the acquisition and operation of properties, must be conducted through operating partnership, and that our operating partnership must be operated in a manner that will enable us to satisfy the requirements for being classified as a REIT.

Transferability of Interests

Except in connection with a transaction described in **Termination Transactions** below, we, as general partner, may not voluntarily withdraw from our operating partnership, or transfer or assign all or any portion of our interest in our operating partnership, without the consent of the holders of a majority of the limited partnership interests. Any transfer of units by the limited partners, except to immediate family members, to a trust for the benefit of a charitable beneficiary, to a lending institution as collateral for a bona fide loan or to an affiliate or member of such limited partner, will be subject to a right of first refusal by us. All transfers must be made only to **accredited investors** as defined under Rule 501 of the Securities Act.

Amendments of the Partnership Agreement

Amendments to the partnership agreement may be proposed by us, as general partner, or by limited partners owning at least 25% of the units held by limited partners.

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Generally, the partnership agreement may not be amended, modified or terminated without the approval of limited partners (other than limited partners 50% or more of whose equity is owned, directly or indirectly, by us as general partner) holding a majority of all outstanding units held by limited partners. As general partner, we have the power to unilaterally make certain amendments to the partnership agreement without obtaining the consent of the limited partners as may be required to:

add to our obligations as general partner or surrender any right or power granted to us as general partner for the benefit of the limited partners;

reflect the issuance of additional units or the admission, substitution, termination or withdrawal of partners in accordance with the terms of the partnership agreement;

reflect a change of an inconsequential nature that does not adversely affect the limited partners in any material respect, or cure any ambiguity, correct or supplement any provisions of the partnership agreement not inconsistent with law or with other provisions of the partnership agreement, or make other changes concerning matters under the partnership agreement that will not otherwise be inconsistent with the partnership agreement or law;

satisfy any requirements, conditions or guidelines of federal or state law;

reflect changes that are reasonably necessary for us, as general partner, to maintain our status as a REIT; or

modify the manner in which capital accounts are computed.

Amendments that would, among other things, convert a limited partner's interest into a general partner's interest, modify the limited liability of a limited partner, alter a partner's right to receive any distributions or allocations of profits or losses, adversely alter or modify the redemption rights or alter the protections of the limited partners in connection with termination transactions described below must be approved by each limited partner that would be adversely affected by such amendment.

In addition, without the written consent of a majority of the units held by limited partners (other than limited partners 50% or more of whose equity is owned, directly or indirectly, by us as general partner), we, as general partner, may not do any of the following:

take any action in contravention of an express prohibition or limitation contained in the partnership agreement;

perform any act that would subject a limited partner to liability as a general partner in any jurisdiction or any liability not contemplated in the partnership agreement;

enter into any contract, mortgage loan or other agreement that prohibits or restricts, or has the effect of prohibiting or restricting, the ability of a limited partner to exercise its redemption/exchange rights explained below;

enter into or conduct any business other than in connection with our role as general partner and our operation as a REIT;

acquire an interest in real or personal property other than through our operating partnership;

withdraw from our operating partnership or transfer any portion of our general partnership interest; or

be relieved of our obligations under the partnership agreement following any permitted transfer of our general partnership interest.

Distributions to Unitholders

The partnership agreement provides that holders of common units are entitled to receive quarterly distributions of available cash on a pro rata basis in accordance with their respective percentage interests. The

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holders of series A preferred units, series B preferred units and series C preferred units have distribution rights substantially similar to the dividend rights of series A preferred stockholders, series B preferred stockholders and series C preferred stockholders, respectively.

Redemption/Exchange Rights/Conversion Rights

Limited partners have the right to require the operating partnership to redeem part or all of their units for cash based upon the fair market value of an equivalent number of shares of our common stock at the time of the redemption. Alternatively, we may elect to acquire those units in exchange for shares of our common stock. Our acquisition will be on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment in the event of stock splits, stock dividends, issuances of stock rights, specified extraordinary distributions and similar events. We presently anticipate that we will elect to issue shares of our common stock in exchange for units in connection with each redemption request, rather than having the operating partnership redeem the units for cash. With each redemption or exchange, our percentage ownership interest in our operating partnership increases. Limited partners who hold units may exercise this redemption right from time to time, in whole or in part, except when, as a consequence of shares of our common stock being issued, any person's actual or constructive stock ownership would exceed our ownership limits, or any other limit as provided in our charter or as otherwise determined by our board of directors. See "Description of Securities Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer" in this prospectus.

In addition, if the number of units delivered by a limited partner for redemption exceeds 9.8% of our outstanding common stock and \$50.0 million in gross value (based on a unit value equal to the trailing ten-day daily price of our common stock), and we are eligible to file a registration statement on Form S-3 under the Securities Act, then we may also elect to redeem the units with the proceeds from a public offering or private placement of our common stock. In the event we elect this option, we may require the other limited partners also to elect whether or not to participate. If we do so, any limited partner who does not elect to participate will not be permitted to redeem units for the subsequent 12 months, subject to limited exceptions. Participating limited partners will receive on the redemption date the lesser of the cash our operating partnership would otherwise be required to pay for such units or the net proceeds per share in the public offering, but will have a limited opportunity to withdraw their units from the redemption immediately prior to the pricing of the public offering. Except as described above, a limited partner is not entitled to exercise its redemption with respect to common units, either for cash or shares of our common stock, if exchanging the common units for shares of our common stock would violate the ownership limits set forth in our charter.

In the event of a conversion of shares of our series C preferred stock into shares of our common stock, an equal number of series C preferred units will automatically convert into a number of common units equal to the number of shares of our common stock issued upon conversion of the series C preferred stock, subject to adjustment for certain anti-dilutive events.

Issuance of Additional Common Units, Preferred Units, Common Stock, Preferred Stock or Convertible Securities

As general partner, we have the ability to cause our operating partnership to issue additional units representing general and limited partnership interests. These additional units may include preferred limited partnership units. In addition, we may issue additional shares of our common stock or convertible securities, but only if we cause our operating partnership to issue to us partnership interests or rights, options, warrants or convertible or exchangeable securities of our operating partnership having designations, preferences and other rights, so that the economic interests of the interests of our operating partnership issued are substantially similar to the economic interests of the securities that we have issued.

Tax Matters

We are the tax matters partner of our operating partnership and, as such, we have authority to make tax elections under the Code on the behalf of our operating partnership.

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Allocations of Net Income and Net Losses to Partners

The net income of our operating partnership will generally be allocated to us to the extent of the accrued preferred return on our preferred units, and then to us, as general partner, and our limited partners in accordance with the respective percentage interests in the common units issued by our operating partnership. Net loss will generally be allocated to us, as general partner, and our limited partners in accordance with the respective common percentage interests in our operating partnership until the limited partner's capital is reduced to zero and any remaining net loss would be allocated to us. However, in some cases, losses may be disproportionately allocated to partners who have guaranteed the debt of the operating partnership. The allocations described above are subject to special allocations relating to depreciation deductions and to compliance with the provisions of Sections 704(b) and 704(c) of the Code and the associated Treasury Regulations. See United States Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Our Company. Tax Aspects of Our Operating Partnership, the Subsidiary Partnerships and the Limited Liability Companies in this prospectus.

In addition, we may from time to time issue long-term incentive units to persons who provide services to our operating partnership for such consideration or for no consideration as we may determine to be appropriate, and admit such persons as limited partners of our operating partnership. The long-term incentive units are similar to common units in many respects and rank pari passu with common units as to the payment of regular and special periodic or other distributions, except liquidating distributions. The long-term incentive units may be subject to vesting requirements. Also, initially long-term incentive units do not have redemption or common stock exchange rights. Holders of vested long-term incentive units generally may convert some or all of their long-term incentive units into common units under certain circumstances, provided that the capital account balance attributable to each such long-term incentive unit to be converted equals our capital account balance with respect to a common unit. Because the holders of long-term incentive units generally will not pay fair market value for the long-term incentive units, the capital account balance attributable to a long-term incentive unit initially will be less than the amount required to convert such long-term incentive unit into a common unit. Accordingly, to increase the capital account balances of holders of long-term incentive units so they may convert such profits interest units into common units, the partnership agreement provides that holders of long-term incentive units are to receive special allocations of gain in the event of a sale or hypothetical sale of the assets of the operating partnership prior to the allocation of gain to us or other limited partners with respect to our and their common units. Once the long-term incentive units are converted to common units, the units will have all of the rights and obligations associated with common units as set forth in the partnership agreement. The long-term incentive units granted to our directors and executive officers in connection with our initial public offering achieved full parity with the common units of our operating partnership on February 9, 2005.

Our operating partnership may also from time to time issue class C profits interest units, or class C units, to persons who provide services to it for such consideration or for no consideration as the operating partnership may determine to be appropriate. The class C units granted to our executive officers on October 27, 2005 and December 28, 2005 will begin to vest on September 30, 2008, or upon an earlier change in control of our company, based on our achievement of a 10% or greater compound annual total stockholder return (which we refer to as the performance condition) combined with the recipient's continued service with us or our operating partnership. If the performance condition and the other vesting conditions are satisfied with respect to a class C unit, the class C unit will be treated in the same manner as the long-term incentive units issued by our operating partnership. Class C units are not entitled to quarterly distributions prior to vesting.

Operations

The partnership agreement provides that we, as general partner, will determine in our discretion and distribute available cash on a quarterly basis, pro rata in accordance with the partners' percentage interests. Available cash is the net operating cash flow of our operating partnership plus the reduction of any reserves and minus principal payment on debt and capital expenditures, investments in any entity, and increase in reserves or working capital accounts and any amounts paid in redemption of limited partner interests.

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The partnership agreement provides that our operating partnership will assume and pay when due, or reimburse us for payment of all costs and expenses relating to the operations of our operating partnership, or for the benefit of our operating partnership.

Termination Transactions

The partnership agreement provides that we may not engage in any merger, consolidation or other combination with or into another person, sale of all or substantially all of our assets or any reclassification or any recapitalization or change in outstanding shares of our common stock (a termination transaction), unless in connection with the termination transaction:

(i) we obtain the consent of the holders of at least 35% of the common units of our operating partnership, long-term incentive units and class C units (including units held by us), and

(ii) either:

(A) all limited partners will receive, or have the right to elect to receive, for each common unit an amount of cash, securities or other property equal to the product of:

the number of shares of our common stock into which each unit is then exchangeable, and

the greatest amount of cash, securities or other property paid to the holder of one share of our common stock in consideration of one share of our common stock in connection with the termination transaction,

provided that, if, in connection with a termination transaction, a purchase, tender or exchange offer is made to and accepted by the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of our common stock, each holder of common units will receive, or will have the right to elect to receive, the greatest amount of cash, securities or other property which such holder would have received had it exercised its redemption right and received shares of our common stock in exchange for its common units immediately prior to the expiration of such purchase, tender or exchange offer and accepted such purchase, tender or exchange offer; or

(B) the following conditions are met:

substantially all of the assets of the surviving entity are held directly or indirectly by our operating partnership or another limited partnership or limited liability company which is the surviving partnership of a merger, consolidation or combination of assets with our operating partnership;

the holders of common units, long-term incentive units and class C units own a percentage interest of the surviving partnership based on the relative fair market value of the net assets of our operating partnership and the other net assets of the surviving partnership immediately prior to the consummation of the transaction;

the rights, preferences and privileges of such unit holders in the surviving partnership are at least as favorable as those in effect immediately prior to the consummation of the transaction and as those applicable to any other limited partners or non-managing members of the surviving partnership; and

the limited partners may exchange their interests in the surviving partnership for either the consideration available to the limited partners pursuant to paragraph (A) in this section, or the right to redeem their common units for cash on terms equivalent to those in effect with respect to their common units immediately prior to the consummation of the transaction, or, if the ultimate controlling person of the surviving partnership has publicly traded common equity securities, shares of those common equity securities, at an exchange ratio based on the relative fair market value of

those securities and our common stock.

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Term

Our operating partnership will continue in full force and effect until December 31, 2103, or until sooner dissolved in accordance with our terms or as otherwise provided by law.

Indemnification and Limitation of Liability

To the extent permitted by applicable law, the partnership agreement indemnifies us, as general partner, and our officers, directors, employees, agents and any other persons we may designate from and against any and all claims arising from our operations in which any indemnitee may be involved, or is threatened to be involved, as a party or otherwise, unless it is established that:

the act or omission of the indemnitee was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and either was committed in bad faith, fraud or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty;

the indemnitee actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services; or

in the case of any criminal proceeding, the indemnitee had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. Similarly, we, as general partner, and our officers, directors, agents or employees, are not liable or accountable to our operating partnership for losses sustained, liabilities incurred or benefits not derived as a result of errors in judgment or mistakes of fact or law or any act or omission so long as they acted in good faith.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a general summary of the material United States federal income tax considerations regarding our company and the ownership and disposition of our common stock issued upon the exchange of the debentures. This summary is for general information only and is not tax advice. The information in this summary is based on:

the Code;

current, temporary and proposed Treasury Regulations promulgated under the Code;

the legislative history of the Code;

current administrative interpretations and practices of the IRS; and

court decisions;

in each case, as of the date of this prospectus. In addition, the administrative interpretations and practices of the IRS include its practices and policies as expressed in private letter rulings that are not binding on the IRS except with respect to the particular taxpayers who requested and received those rulings. Future legislation, Treasury Regulations, administrative interpretations and practices and/or court decisions may adversely affect the tax considerations contained in this discussion. Any such change could apply retroactively to transactions preceding the date of the change. We have not requested and do not intend to request a ruling from the IRS that we qualify as a REIT, and the statements in this prospectus are not binding on the IRS or any court. Thus, we can provide no assurance that the tax considerations contained in this discussion will not be challenged by the IRS or will be sustained by a court if challenged by the IRS. This summary does not discuss any state, local or

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foreign tax consequences associated with the acquisition, ownership, sale or other disposition of our common stock or our election to be taxed as a REIT.

This summary deals only with common stock held as a capital asset (generally, property held for investment within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code). It does not address all the tax consequences that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances. In addition, this discussion does not address the

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tax consequences relevant to persons who receive special treatment under the United States federal income tax law, except to the extent discussed under the headings "Taxation of Tax-Exempt Stockholders" and "Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders." Holders of common stock receiving special treatment include, without limitation:

financial institutions, banks and thrifts;

insurance companies;

tax-exempt organizations;

traders in securities that elect to mark to market;

persons holding our common stock through a partnership or other pass-through entity;

holders subject to the alternative minimum tax;

regulated investment companies and REITs;

S corporations;

foreign corporations or partnerships, and persons who are not residents or citizens of the United States;

broker-dealers or dealers in securities or currencies;

United States expatriates;

persons holding our common stock as a hedge against currency risks or as a position in a straddle; or

United States persons whose functional currency is not the United States dollar.

You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the specific tax consequences to you of:

the acquisition, ownership and sale or other disposition of our common stock, including the federal, state, local, foreign and other tax consequences;

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our election to be taxed as a REIT for federal income tax purposes; and

potential changes in applicable tax laws.

Taxation of Our Company

General. We elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code, commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2004. We believe that we have been organized and have operated in a manner which has allowed us to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the Code commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2004, and we intend to continue to be organized and operate in this manner. However, qualification and taxation as a REIT depend upon our ability to meet the various qualification tests imposed under the Code, including through actual annual operating results, asset composition, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that we have been organized and have operated, or will continue to be organized and operate, in a manner so as to qualify or remain qualified as a REIT. See Failure to Qualify.

The sections of the Code and the corresponding Treasury Regulations that relate to qualification and taxation as a REIT are highly technical and complex. The following sets forth the material aspects of the sections of the Code that govern the federal income tax treatment of a REIT and its stockholders. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the applicable Code provisions, relevant rules and regulations promulgated under the Code, and administrative and judicial interpretations of the Code and these rules and regulations.

Latham & Watkins LLP has acted as our tax counsel in connection with our filing of this prospectus and our election to be taxed as a REIT. Latham & Watkins LLP has rendered to us an opinion to the effect that,

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commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2004, we have been organized in conformity with the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT, and our proposed method of operation will enable us to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the Code. It must be emphasized that this opinion was based on various assumptions and representations as to factual matters, including representations made by us in a factual certificate provided by one of our officers. In addition, this opinion was based upon our factual representations set forth in this prospectus. Moreover, our qualification and taxation as a REIT depend upon our ability to meet the various qualification tests imposed under the Code which are discussed below, including through actual annual operating results, asset composition, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership, the results of which have not been and will not be reviewed by Latham & Watkins LLP. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that our actual results of operation for any particular taxable year have satisfied or will satisfy those requirements. See Failure to Qualify. Further, the anticipated income tax treatment described in this prospectus may be changed, perhaps retroactively, by legislative, administrative or judicial action at any time. Latham & Watkins LLP has no obligation to update its opinion subsequent to its date.

Provided we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we generally will not be required to pay federal corporate income taxes on our net income that is currently distributed to our stockholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the double taxation that ordinarily results from investment in a C corporation. A C corporation is a corporation that generally is required to pay tax at the corporate level. Double taxation means taxation once at the corporate-level when income is earned and once again at the stockholder level when the income is distributed. We will, however, be required to pay federal income tax as follows:

First, we will be required to pay tax at regular corporate rates on any undistributed REIT taxable income, including undistributed net capital gains.

Second, we may be required to pay the alternative minimum tax on our items of tax preference under some circumstances.

Third, if we have (1) net income from the sale or other disposition of foreclosure property which is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or (2) other nonqualifying income from foreclosure property, we will be required to pay tax at the highest corporate rate on this income. Foreclosure property generally is defined as property we acquired through foreclosure or after a default on a loan secured by the property or a lease of the property.

Fourth, we will be required to pay a 100% tax on any net income from prohibited transactions. Prohibited transactions are, in general, sales or other taxable dispositions of property, other than foreclosure property, held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business.

Fifth, if we fail to satisfy the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test, as discussed below, but have otherwise maintained our qualification as a REIT because certain other requirements are met, we will be required to pay a tax equal to (1) the greater of (A) the amount by which 75% of our gross income exceeds the amount qualifying under the 75% gross income test and (B) the amount by which 95% of our gross income (90% for our taxable year ended December 31, 2004) exceeds the amount qualifying under the 95% gross income test, multiplied by (2) a fraction intended to reflect our profitability.

Sixth, if we fail to satisfy any of the REIT asset tests (other than a de minimis failure of the 5% or 10% asset test), as described below, due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, and we nonetheless maintain our REIT qualification because of specified cure provisions, we will be required to pay a tax equal to the greater of \$50,000 or the highest corporate tax rate multiplied by the net income generated by the nonqualifying assets that caused us to fail such test.

Seventh, if we fail to satisfy any provision of the Code that would result in our failure to qualify as a REIT (other than a violation of the REIT gross income tests or certain violations of the asset tests described below) and the violation is due to reasonable cause, and not due to willful neglect, we may retain our REIT qualification but we will be required to pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each such failure.

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Eighth, we will be required to pay a 4% excise tax to the extent we fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of (1) 85% of our REIT ordinary income for the year, (2) 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for the year, and (3) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods.

Ninth, if we acquire any asset from a corporation which is or has been a C corporation in a transaction in which the basis of the asset in our hands is determined by reference to the basis of the asset in the hands of the C corporation, and we subsequently recognize gain on the disposition of the asset during the ten-year period beginning on the date on which we acquired the asset, then we will be required to pay tax at the highest regular corporate tax rate on this gain to the extent of the excess of (1) the fair market value of the asset over (2) our adjusted basis in the asset, in each case determined as of the date on which we acquired the asset. The results described in this paragraph with respect to the recognition of gain assume that the C corporation will refrain from making an election to receive different treatment under existing Treasury Regulations on its tax return for the year in which we acquire an asset from the C corporation.

Tenth, we will be required to pay a 100% tax on any redetermined rents, redetermined deductions or excess interest. See Penalty Tax. In general, redetermined rents are rents from real property that are overstated as a result of services furnished to any of our tenants by a taxable REIT subsidiary of ours. Redetermined deductions and excess interest generally represent amounts that are deducted by a taxable REIT subsidiary of ours for amounts paid to us that are in excess of the amounts that would have been deducted based on arm's length negotiations.

Other countries may impose taxes on our operations within their jurisdictions. To the extent possible, we will structure our activities to minimize our foreign tax liability. However, there can be no complete assurance that we will be able to eliminate our foreign tax liability or reduce it to a specified level. Furthermore, as a REIT, both we and our stockholders will derive little or no benefit from foreign tax credits arising from those taxes.

Requirements for Qualification as a REIT. The Code defines a REIT as a corporation, trust or association:

- (1) that is managed by one or more trustees or directors;
- (2) that issues transferable shares or transferable certificates to evidence its beneficial ownership;
- (3) that would be taxable as a domestic corporation, but for Sections 856 through 860 of the Code;
- (4) that is not a financial institution or an insurance company within the meaning of certain provisions of the Code;
- (5) that is beneficially owned by 100 or more persons;
- (6) not more than 50% in value of the outstanding stock of which is owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals, including specified entities, during the last half of each taxable year; and
- (7) that meets other tests, described below, regarding the nature of its income and assets and the amount of its distributions.

The Code provides that conditions (1) to (4), inclusive, must be met during the entire taxable year and that condition (5) must be met during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months, or during a proportionate part of a taxable year of less than 12 months. Conditions (5) and (6) do not apply until after the first taxable year for which an election is made to be taxed as a REIT. For purposes of condition (6), pension funds and other specified tax-exempt entities generally are treated as individuals, except that a look-through exception applies with respect to pension funds.

We believe that we have been organized, have operated and have issued sufficient shares of capital stock with sufficient diversity of ownership to allow us to satisfy conditions (1) through (7) inclusive, during the relevant time periods. In addition, our charter provides for restrictions regarding ownership and transfer of our

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shares which are intended to assist us in continuing to satisfy the share ownership requirements described in (5) and (6) above. These stock ownership and transfer restrictions are described in *Description of Securities Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer*. These restrictions, however, may not ensure that we will, in all cases, be able to satisfy the share ownership requirements described in (5) and (6) above. If we fail to satisfy these share ownership requirements, except as provided in the next sentence, our status as a REIT will terminate. If, however, we comply with the rules contained in applicable Treasury Regulations that require us to ascertain the actual ownership of our shares and we do not know, or would not have known through the exercise of reasonable diligence, that we failed to meet the requirement described in condition (6) above, we will be treated as having met this requirement. See the section below entitled *Failure to Qualify*.

In addition, we may not maintain our status as a REIT unless our taxable year is the calendar year. We have and will continue to have a calendar taxable year.

Ownership of Interests in Partnerships, Limited Liability Companies and Qualified REIT Subsidiaries. In the case of a REIT which is a partner in a partnership or a member in a limited liability company treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, Treasury Regulations provide that the REIT will be deemed to own its proportionate share of the assets of the partnership or limited liability company, as the case may be, based on its interest in partnership capital, subject to special rules relating to the 10% REIT asset test described below. Also, the REIT will be deemed to be entitled to its proportionate share of the income of that entity. The assets and gross income of the partnership or limited liability company retain the same character in the hands of the REIT for purposes of Section 856 of the Code, including satisfying the gross income tests and the asset tests. Thus, our pro rata share of the assets and items of income of our operating partnership, including our operating partnership's share of these items of any partnership or limited liability company in which it owns an interest, are treated as our assets and items of income for purposes of applying the requirements described in this prospectus, including the income and asset tests described below. A brief summary of the rules governing the federal income taxation of partnerships and limited liability companies is set forth below in *Tax Aspects of Our Operating Partnership, the Subsidiary Partnerships and the Limited Liability Companies*.

We have control of our operating partnership and the subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies and intend to operate them in a manner consistent with the requirements for our qualification as a REIT. From time to time, we may be a limited partner or non-managing member in some of our partnerships and limited liability companies. If a partnership or limited liability company in which we own an interest takes or expects to take actions that could jeopardize our status as a REIT or require us to pay tax, we may be forced to dispose of our interest in such entity. In addition, it is possible that a partnership or limited liability company could take an action which could cause us to fail a REIT income or asset test, and that we would not become aware of such action in time to dispose of our interest in the partnership or limited liability company or take other corrective action on a timely basis. In that case, we could fail to qualify as a REIT unless we were entitled to relief, as described below.

We may from time to time own and operate certain properties through wholly-owned subsidiaries that we intend to be treated as *qualified REIT subsidiaries* under the Code. A corporation will qualify as our *qualified REIT subsidiary* if we own 100% of the corporation's outstanding stock, and if we do not elect with the subsidiary to treat it as a *taxable REIT subsidiary*, as described below. A corporation that is a *qualified REIT subsidiary* is not treated as a separate corporation, and all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of a *qualified REIT subsidiary* are treated as assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit (as the case may be) of the parent REIT for all purposes under the Code (including all REIT qualification tests). Thus, in applying the federal tax requirements described in this prospectus, any corporations in which we own a 100% interest (other than any *taxable REIT subsidiaries*) are ignored, and all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of such corporations are treated as our assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit. A *qualified REIT subsidiary* is not required to pay federal income tax, and our ownership of the stock of a *qualified REIT subsidiary* does not violate the restrictions on ownership of securities, as described below under *Asset Tests*.

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Ownership of Interests in Taxable REIT Subsidiaries. A taxable REIT subsidiary is a corporation other than a REIT in which a REIT directly or indirectly holds stock, and that has made a joint election with such REIT to be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary. A taxable REIT subsidiary also includes any corporation other than a REIT with respect to which a taxable REIT subsidiary owns securities possessing more than 35% of the total voting power or value of the outstanding securities of such corporation. Other than some activities relating to lodging and health care facilities, a taxable REIT subsidiary may generally engage in any business, including the provision of customary or non-customary services to tenants of its parent REIT. A taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to income tax as a regular C corporation. In addition, a taxable REIT subsidiary may be prevented from deducting interest on debt funded directly or indirectly by its parent REIT if certain tests regarding the taxable REIT subsidiary's debt to equity ratio and interest expense are not satisfied. A REIT's ownership of securities of taxable REIT subsidiaries will not be subject to the 10% or 5% asset test described below, and their operations will be subject to the provisions described above. See Asset Tests.

We own an interest in a number of taxable REIT subsidiaries and may acquire securities in additional taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future.

Income Tests. We must satisfy two gross income requirements annually to maintain our qualification as a REIT. First, in each taxable year we must derive directly or indirectly at least 75% of our gross income, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions, from investments relating to real property or mortgages on real property, including rents from real property and, in certain circumstances, interest, or certain types of temporary investments. Second, in each taxable year we must derive at least 95% of our gross income, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions and certain hedges of indebtedness, from the real property investments described above or dividends, interest and gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities, or from any combination of the foregoing. For these purposes, the term interest generally does not include any amount received or accrued, directly or indirectly, if the determination of all or some of the amount depends in any way on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount received or accrued generally will not be excluded from the term interest solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales.

Rents we receive from a tenant will qualify as rents from real property for the purpose of satisfying the gross income requirements for a REIT described above only if all of the following conditions are met:

The amount of rent must not be based in any way on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount we receive or accrue generally will not be excluded from the term rents from real property solely because it is based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales;

We, or an actual or constructive owner of 10% or more of our capital stock, must not actually or constructively own 10% or more of the interests in the tenant, or, if the tenant is a corporation, 10% or more of the voting power or value of all classes of stock of the tenant. Rents received from such tenant that is a taxable REIT subsidiary, however, will not be excluded from the definition of rents from real property as a result of this condition if either at least 90% of the space at the property to which the rents relate is leased to third parties, and the rents paid by the taxable REIT subsidiary are comparable to rents paid by our other tenants for comparable space. Whether rents paid by a taxable REIT subsidiary are substantially comparable to rents paid by other tenants is determined at the time the lease with the taxable REIT subsidiary is entered into, extended, and modified, if such modification increases the rents due under such lease. Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, if a lease with a controlled taxable REIT subsidiary is modified and such modification results in an increase in the rents payable by such taxable REIT subsidiary, any such increase will not qualify as rents from real property. For purposes of this rule, a controlled taxable REIT subsidiary is a taxable REIT subsidiary in which we own stock possessing more than 50% of the voting power or more than 50% of the total value of the outstanding stock of such taxable REIT subsidiary;

Rent attributable to personal property, leased in connection with a lease of real property, is not greater than 15% of the total rent received under the lease. If this condition is not met, then the portion of the rent attributable to personal property will not qualify as rents from real property; and

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We generally must not operate or manage the property or furnish or render services to our tenants, subject to a 1% de minimis exception and except as provided below. We may, however, perform services that are usually or customarily rendered in connection with the rental of space for occupancy only and are not otherwise considered rendered to the occupant of the property. Examples of these services include the provision of light, heat, or other utilities, trash removal and general maintenance of common areas. In addition, we may employ an independent contractor from whom we derive no revenue to provide customary services, or a taxable REIT subsidiary, which may be wholly or partially owned by us, to provide both customary and non-customary services to our tenants without causing the rent we receive from those tenants to fail to qualify as rents from real property. Any amounts we receive from a taxable REIT subsidiary with respect to the taxable REIT subsidiary's provision of non-customary services will, however, be nonqualifying income under the 75% gross income test and, except to the extent received through the payment of dividends, the 95% REIT gross income test.

We generally do not intend, and as a general partner of our operating partnership, do not intend to permit our operating partnership, to take actions we believe will cause us to fail to satisfy the rental conditions described above. However, we may intentionally fail to satisfy some of these conditions to the extent the failure will not, based on the advice of our tax counsel, jeopardize our tax status as a REIT. In addition, with respect to the limitation on the rental of personal property, we have not obtained appraisals of the real property and personal property leased to tenants. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not disagree with our determinations of value.

Income we receive that is attributable to the rental of parking spaces at the properties will constitute rents from real property for purposes of the REIT gross income tests if certain services provided with respect to the parking spaces are performed by independent contractors from whom we derive no revenue, either directly or indirectly, or by a taxable REIT subsidiary, and certain other conditions are met. We believe that the income we receive that is attributable to parking spaces meets these tests and, accordingly, will constitute rents from real property for purposes of the REIT gross income tests.

From time to time, we enter into hedging transactions with respect to one or more of our assets or liabilities. The term hedging transaction generally means any transaction we enter into in the normal course of our business primarily to manage risk of interest rate changes or fluctuations with respect to borrowings made or to be made. Our hedging activities may include entering into interest rate swaps, caps, and floors, options to purchase these items, and futures and forward contracts. Any income we derive from a hedging transaction will be nonqualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test. Except to the extent provided by Treasury Regulations, however, income from a hedging transaction, including gain from the sale or disposition of such a transaction, entered into prior to January 1, 2005, will be qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test, but only to the extent that the transaction hedges interest rate risk on indebtedness incurred or to be incurred by us to acquire or carry real estate. Income from such a hedging transaction entered into on or after January 1, 2005 that is clearly identified as such as specified in the Code will not constitute gross income for purposes of the 95% gross income test, and therefore will be exempt from this test. To the extent that we do not properly identify such transactions as hedges or hedge with other types of financial instruments, the income from those transactions will not be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the gross income tests. We intend to structure any hedging transactions in a manner that does not jeopardize our status as a REIT.

From time to time we may incur foreign currency gains or losses as a result of distributions made by our subsidiaries that own properties outside of the United States because the functional currencies of such subsidiaries are not the United States dollar. In the future, we may acquire additional properties outside of the United States, through a taxable REIT subsidiary or otherwise. These acquisitions could increase our exposure to foreign currency gains. While any foreign currency gains we recognize may not be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests, we do not expect that any such foreign currency gains will adversely affect our ability to comply with such tests.

To the extent our taxable REIT subsidiaries pay dividends, we generally will derive our allocable share of such dividend income through our interest in our operating partnership. Such dividend income will qualify under

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the 95%, but not the 75%, REIT gross income test. In addition, because certain of our taxable REIT subsidiaries are controlled foreign corporations for United States federal income tax purposes under applicable tax rules, we will be deemed to receive our allocable share of certain income earned by such entities through our interest in our operating partnership, whether or not such income actually is distributed to our operating partnership. We will monitor the amount of the dividend and other income from our taxable REIT subsidiaries and will take actions intended to keep this income, and any other nonqualifying income, within the limitations of the REIT income tests. While we expect these actions will prevent a violation of the REIT income tests, we cannot guarantee that such actions will in all cases prevent such a violation.

If we fail to satisfy one or both of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, we may nevertheless qualify as a REIT for the year if we are entitled to relief under certain provisions of the Code. Commencing with our taxable year beginning January 1, 2005, we generally may make use of the relief provisions if:

following our identification of the failure to meet the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, we file a schedule with the IRS setting forth each item of our gross income for purposes of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for such taxable year in accordance with Treasury Regulations to be issued; and

our failure to meet these tests was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect.

It is not possible, however, to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions. For example, if we fail to satisfy the gross income tests because nonqualifying income that we intentionally accrue or receive exceeds the limits on nonqualifying income, the IRS could conclude that our failure to satisfy the tests was not due to reasonable cause. If these relief provisions do not apply to a particular set of circumstances, we will not qualify as a REIT. As discussed above in *Taxation of Our Company General*, even if these relief provisions apply, and we retain our status as a REIT, a tax would be imposed with respect to our nonqualifying income. We may not always be able to comply with the gross income tests for REIT qualification despite periodic monitoring of our income.

Prohibited Transaction Income. Any gain that we realize on the sale of property held as inventory or otherwise held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, including our share of any such gain realized by our operating partnership, either directly or through its subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies, will be treated as income from a prohibited transaction that is subject to a 100% penalty tax. This prohibited transaction income may also adversely affect our ability to satisfy the income tests for qualification as a REIT. Under existing law, whether property is held as inventory or primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business is a question of fact that depends on all the facts and circumstances surrounding the particular transaction. Our operating partnership intends to hold its properties for investment with a view to long-term appreciation, to engage in the business of acquiring, developing and owning its properties and to make occasional sales of the properties as are consistent with our operating partnership's investment objectives. We do not intend to enter into any sales that are prohibited transactions. However, the IRS may successfully contend that some or all of the sales made by our operating partnership or its subsidiary partnerships or limited liability companies are prohibited transactions. We would be required to pay the 100% penalty tax on our allocable share of the gains resulting from any such sales.

Penalty Tax. Any redetermined rents, redetermined deductions or excess interest we generate will be subject to a 100% penalty tax. In general, redetermined rents are rents from real property that are overstated as a result of any services furnished to any of our tenants by one of our taxable REIT subsidiaries, and redetermined deductions and excess interest represent any amounts that are deducted by a taxable REIT subsidiary for amounts paid to us that are in excess of the amounts that would have been deducted based on arm's-length negotiations. Rents we receive will not constitute redetermined rents if they qualify for certain safe harbor provisions contained in the Code.

From time to time our taxable REIT subsidiaries may provide services to our tenants. We intend to set the fees paid to our taxable REIT subsidiaries for such services at arm's-length rates, although the fees paid may not

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satisfy the safe-harbor provisions described above. These determinations are inherently factual, and the IRS has broad discretion to assert that amounts paid between related parties should be reallocated to clearly reflect their respective incomes. If the IRS successfully made such an assertion, we would be required to pay a 100% penalty tax on the excess of an arm's-length fee for tenant services over the amount actually paid.

Asset Tests. At the close of each quarter of our taxable year, we must also satisfy four tests relating to the nature and diversification of our assets. First, at least 75% of the value of our total assets must be represented by real estate assets, cash, cash items and government securities. For purposes of this test, the term "real estate assets" generally means real property (including interests in real property and interests in mortgages on real property) and shares (or transferable certificates of beneficial interest) in other REITs, as well as any stock or debt instrument attributable to the investment of the proceeds of a stock offering or a public offering of debt with a term of at least five years, but only for the one-year period beginning on the date the REIT receives such proceeds.

Second, not more than 25% of the value of our total assets may be represented by securities, other than those securities includable in the 75% asset test.

Third, of the investments included in the 25% asset class, and except for investments in other REITs, and our qualified REIT subsidiaries and taxable REIT subsidiaries, the value of any one issuer's securities may not exceed 5% of the value of our total assets, and we may not own more than 10% of the total vote or value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer except, in the case of the 10% value test, securities satisfying the "straight debt" safe-harbor. Certain types of securities we may own are disregarded as securities solely for purposes of the 10% value test, including, but not limited to, any loan to an individual or an estate, any obligation to pay rents from real property and any security issued by a REIT. In addition, commencing with the taxable year beginning January 1, 2005, solely for purposes of the 10% value test, the determination of our interest in the assets of a partnership or limited liability company in which we own an interest will be based on our proportionate interest in any securities issued by the partnership or limited liability company, excluding for this purpose certain securities described in the Code.

Fourth, not more than 20% of the value of our total assets may be represented by the securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries.

Our operating partnership owns 100% of the stock of certain corporations that have elected, together with us, to be treated as our taxable REIT subsidiaries. So long as each of these companies qualifies as a taxable REIT subsidiary, we will not be subject to the 5% asset test, the 10% voting securities limitation or the 10% value limitation with respect to our ownership of their stock. We may acquire securities in other taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future. We believe that the aggregate value of our taxable REIT subsidiaries does not exceed, and believe that in the future it will not exceed, 20% of the aggregate value of our gross assets. No independent appraisals have been obtained to support these conclusions. In addition, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not disagree with our determinations of value.

The asset tests must be satisfied at the close of each calendar quarter of our taxable year in which we (directly or through our operating partnership) acquire securities in the applicable issuer, and also at the close of each calendar quarter in which we increase our ownership of securities of such issuer (including as a result of increasing our interest in our operating partnership). For example, our indirect ownership of securities of each issuer will increase as a result of our capital contributions to our operating partnership or as limited partners exercise their redemption/exchange rights. After initially meeting the asset tests at the close of any quarter, we will not lose our status as a REIT for failure to satisfy the asset tests at the end of a later quarter solely by reason of changes in asset values. If we fail to satisfy an asset test because we acquire securities or other property during a quarter (including as a result of an increase in our interest in our operating partnership), we may cure this failure by disposing of sufficient nonqualifying assets within 30 days after the close of that quarter. We believe that we have maintained and intend to maintain adequate records of the value of our assets to ensure compliance.

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with the asset tests. If we failed to cure any noncompliance with the asset tests within the 30 day cure period, we would cease to qualify as a REIT unless we are eligible for certain relief provisions discussed below.

Certain relief provisions may be available to us if we discover a failure to satisfy the asset tests described above after the 30 day cure period. Under these provisions, we will be deemed to have met the 5% and 10% REIT asset tests if the value of our nonqualifying assets (i) does not exceed the lesser of (a) 1% of the total value of our assets at the end of the applicable quarter or (b) \$10,000,000, and (ii) we dispose of the nonqualifying assets or otherwise satisfy such tests within (a) six months after the last day of the quarter in which the failure to satisfy the asset tests is discovered or (b) the period of time prescribed by Treasury Regulations to be issued. For violations of any of the asset test due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect and that are, in the case of the 5% and 10% asset tests, in excess of the de minimis exception described above, we may avoid disqualification as a REIT after the 30 day cure period by taking steps including (i) the disposition of sufficient nonqualifying assets, or the taking of other actions, which allow us to meet the asset test within (a) six months after the last day of the quarter in which the failure to satisfy the asset tests is discovered or (b) the period of time prescribed by Treasury Regulations to be issued, (ii) paying a tax equal to the greater of (a) \$50,000 or (b) the highest corporate tax rate multiplied by the net income generated by the nonqualifying assets, and (iii) disclosing certain information to the IRS.

Although we believe that we have satisfied the asset tests described above and plan to take steps to ensure that we satisfy such tests for any quarter with respect to which retesting is to occur, there can be no assurance we will always be successful, or will not require a reduction in our operating partnership's overall interest in an issuer (including in a taxable REIT subsidiary). If we fail to cure any noncompliance with the asset tests in a timely manner, and the relief provisions described above are not available, we would cease to qualify as a REIT.

Annual Distribution Requirements. To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we are required to distribute dividends, other than capital gain dividends, to our stockholders in an amount at least equal to the sum of:

90% of our REIT taxable income ; and

90% of our after tax net income, if any, from foreclosure property; minus

the excess of the sum of certain items of non-cash income over 5% of our REIT taxable income.

For these purposes, our REIT taxable income is computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and our net capital gain. In addition, for purposes of this test, non-cash income means income attributable to leveled stepped rents, original issue discount on purchase money debt, cancellation of indebtedness, or a like-kind exchange that is later determined to be taxable.

In addition, if we dispose of any asset we acquired from a corporation which is or has been a C corporation in a transaction in which our basis in the asset is determined by reference to the basis of the asset in the hands of that C corporation, within the ten-year period following our acquisition of such asset, we would be required to distribute at least 90% of the after-tax gain, if any, we recognized on the disposition of the asset, to the extent that gain does not exceed the excess of (a) the fair market value of the asset, over (b) our adjusted basis in the asset, in each case, on the date we acquired the asset.

We generally must pay, or be treated as paying, the distributions described above in the taxable year to which they relate. At our election, a distribution will be treated as paid in a taxable year if it is declared before we timely file our tax return for such year and paid on or before the first regular dividend payment after such declaration, provided such payment is made during the 12-month period following the close of such year. These distributions are taxable to our stockholders, other than tax-exempt entities, in the year in which paid. This is so even though these distributions relate to the prior year for purposes of the 90% distribution requirement. The amount distributed must not be preferential *i.e.*, every stockholder of the class of stock to which a distribution is made must be treated the same as every other stockholder of that class, and no class of stock may be treated otherwise than according to its dividend rights as a class. To the extent that we do not distribute all of our net

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capital gain, or distribute at least 90%, but less than 100%, of our REIT taxable income, as adjusted, we will be required to pay tax on the undistributed amount at regular corporate tax rates. We believe we have made, and intend to continue to make, timely distributions sufficient to satisfy these annual distribution requirements and to minimize our corporate tax obligations. In this regard, the partnership agreement of our operating partnership authorizes us, as general partner of our operating partnership, to take such steps as may be necessary to cause our operating partnership to distribute to its partners an amount sufficient to permit us to meet these distribution requirements and to minimize our corporate tax obligation.

We expect that our REIT taxable income will be less than our cash flow because of depreciation and other non-cash charges included in computing REIT taxable income. Accordingly, we anticipate that we generally will have sufficient cash or liquid assets to enable us to satisfy the distribution requirements described above. However, from time to time, we may not have sufficient cash or other liquid assets to meet these distribution requirements due to timing differences between the actual receipt of income and actual payment of deductible expenses, and the inclusion of income and deduction of expenses in determining our taxable income. If these timing differences occur, we may be required to borrow funds to pay dividends or pay dividends in the form of taxable stock dividends in order to meet the distribution requirements.

Under some circumstances, we may be able to rectify an inadvertent failure to meet the 90% distribution requirement for a year by paying deficiency dividends to our stockholders in a later year, which may be included in our deduction for dividends paid for the earlier year. Thus, we may be able to avoid being taxed on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends, subject to the 4% excise tax described below. However, we will be required to pay interest to the IRS based upon the amount of any deduction claimed for deficiency dividends.

Furthermore, we will be required to pay a 4% excise tax to the extent we fail to distribute during each calendar year, at least the sum of 85% of our REIT ordinary income for such year, 95% of our REIT capital gain income for the year and any undistributed taxable income from prior periods. Any REIT taxable income and net capital gain on which this excise tax is imposed for any year is treated as an amount distributed during that year for purposes of calculating such tax.

For purposes of the distribution requirements and excise tax described above, distributions declared during the last three months of the taxable year, payable to stockholders of record on a specified date during such period and paid during January of the following year, will be treated as paid by us and received by our stockholders on December 31 of the year in which they are declared.

In addition, the Code provides certain limitations on the utilization of losses allocable to leased property owned by a partnership having both taxable and tax-exempt partners such as our operating partnership. Currently, it is unclear how the transition rules and effective dates for this provision will apply to entities such as the operating partnership. The IRS has issued notices stating that it will not apply this provision to partnerships for specified taxable years based solely on the fact that a partnership has both taxable and tax-exempt partners. These notices only provide relief for the operating partnership's taxable years through its taxable year ending December 31, 2006. Accordingly, commencing with our taxable year beginning January 1, 2007, unless Congress passes corrective legislation which addresses this issue or some other form of relief, certain losses (if any) generated with respect to properties owned by our operating partnership may be disallowed until future years. This could increase the amount of distributions we are required to make in a particular year in order to meet the REIT distribution requirements and also could increase the portion of distributions to our stockholders that are taxable as dividends. See United States Federal Income Tax Considerations for Holders of Our Common Stock Taxation of U.S. Stockholders Generally Distributions Generally.

Like-Kind Exchanges. We may dispose of properties in transactions intended to qualify as like-kind exchanges under the Code. Such like-kind exchanges are intended to result in the deferral of gain for federal income tax purposes. The failure of any such transaction to qualify as a like-kind exchange could subject us to federal income tax, possibly including the 100% prohibited transaction tax, depending on the facts and circumstances surrounding the particular transaction.

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Failure To Qualify

Commencing with our taxable year beginning January 1, 2005, specified cure provisions are available to us in the event that we discover a violation of a provision of the Code that would result in our failure to qualify as a REIT. Except with respect to violations of the REIT income tests and assets tests (for which the cure provisions are described above), and provided the violation is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, these cure provisions generally impose a \$50,000 penalty for each violation in lieu of a loss of REIT status. If we fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any taxable year, and the relief provisions do not apply, we will be required to pay tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. Distributions to stockholders in any year in which we fail to qualify as a REIT will not be deductible by us, and we will not be required to distribute any amounts to our stockholders. As a result, we anticipate that our failure to qualify as a REIT would reduce the cash available for distribution by us to our stockholders. In addition, if we fail to qualify as a REIT, all distributions to stockholders will be taxable as regular corporate dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. In this event, corporate distributees may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. Unless entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, we will also be ineligible to elect to be treated as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which we lost our qualification. It is not possible to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to this statutory relief.

Tax Aspects of Our Operating Partnership, the Subsidiary Partnerships and the Limited Liability Companies

General. All of our investments are held indirectly through our operating partnership. In addition, our operating partnership holds certain of its investments indirectly through subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies which we expect will be treated as partnerships or disregarded entities for federal income tax purposes. In general, entities that are classified as partnerships or disregarded entities for federal income tax purposes are pass-through entities which are not required to pay federal income tax. Rather, partners or members of such entities are allocated their shares of the items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit of the partnership or limited liability company, and are potentially required to pay tax on this income, without regard to whether they receive a distribution from the partnership or limited liability company. We will include in our income our share of these partnership and limited liability company items for purposes of the various REIT income tests and in the computation of our REIT taxable income. Moreover, for purposes of the REIT asset tests, we will include our pro rata share of assets held by our operating partnership, including its share of its subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies, based on our capital interests. See *Taxation of Our Company*.

Entity Classification. Our interests in our operating partnership and the subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies involve special tax considerations, including the possibility that the IRS might challenge the status of these entities as partnerships (or disregarded entities), as opposed to associations taxable as corporations for federal income tax purposes. If our operating partnership or a subsidiary partnership or limited liability company were treated as an association, it would be taxable as a corporation and would be required to pay an entity-level tax on its income. In this situation, the character of our assets and items of gross income would change and could prevent us from satisfying the REIT asset tests and possibly the REIT income tests. See *Taxation of Our Company Asset Tests and Income Tests*. This, in turn, could prevent us from qualifying as a REIT. See *Failure to Qualify* for a discussion of the effect of our failure to meet these tests. In addition, a change in the tax status of our operating partnership, a subsidiary partnership or limited liability company might be treated as a taxable event. If so, we might incur a tax liability without any related cash distributions. We believe our operating partnership and each of our other partnerships and limited liability companies will be classified as partnerships or disregarded entities for federal income tax purposes.

Allocations of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction. The operating partnership agreement generally provides that items of operating income will be allocated to us to the extent of the accrued preferred return on our preferred units and then to the holders of common units in proportion to the number of common units held by each such unitholder. Items of operating loss will generally be allocated first to the holders of common units in

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proportion to the number of common units held, and then to us with respect to our preferred units. Certain limited partners have agreed to guarantee debt of our operating partnership, indirectly through an agreement to make capital contributions to our operating partnership under limited circumstances. As a result of these guaranties or contribution agreements, and notwithstanding the foregoing discussion of allocations of income and loss of our operating partnership to holders of units, such limited partners could under limited circumstances be allocated a disproportionate amount of net loss upon a liquidation of our operating partnership, which net loss would have otherwise been allocable to us. In addition, the partnership agreement further provides that holders of long-term incentive units and class C units may be entitled to receive special allocations of gain in the event of a sale or hypothetical sale of assets of our operating partnership prior to the allocation of gain to holders of common units. This special allocation of gain is intended to enable the holders of long-term incentive units and class C units to convert such units into common units.

If an allocation of partnership income or loss does not comply with the requirements of Section 704(b) of the Code and the Treasury Regulations thereunder, the item subject to the allocation will be reallocated in accordance with the partners' interests in the partnership. This reallocation will be determined by taking into account all of the facts and circumstances relating to the economic arrangement of the partners with respect to such item. Our operating partnership's allocations of taxable income and loss are intended to comply with the requirements of Section 704(b) of the Code and the Treasury Regulations thereunder.

Tax Allocations With Respect to the Properties. Under Section 704(c) of the Code, income, gain, loss and deduction attributable to appreciated or depreciated property that is contributed to a partnership in exchange for an interest in the partnership, must be allocated in a manner so that the contributing partner is charged with the unrealized gain or benefits from the unrealized loss associated with the property at the time of the contribution. The amount of the unrealized gain or unrealized loss generally is equal to the difference between the fair market value or book value and the adjusted tax basis of the contributed property at the time of contribution, as adjusted from time to time. These allocations are solely for federal income tax purposes and do not affect the book capital accounts or other economic or legal arrangements among the partners.

Appreciated property was contributed to our operating partnership in exchange for interests in our operating partnership in connection with the formation transactions. The partnership agreement requires that these allocations be made in a manner consistent with Section 704(c) of the Code. Treasury Regulations issued under Section 704(c) of the Code provide partnerships with a choice of several methods of accounting for book-tax differences. We and our operating partnership have agreed to use the traditional method for accounting for book-tax differences for the properties initially contributed to our operating partnership. Under the traditional method, which is the least favorable method from our perspective, the carryover basis of contributed interests in the properties in the hands of our operating partnership (i) will or could cause us to be allocated lower amounts of depreciation deductions for tax purposes than would be allocated to us if all contributed properties were to have a tax basis equal to their fair market value at the time of the contribution and (ii) could cause us to be allocated taxable gain in the event of a sale of such contributed interests or properties in excess of the economic or book income allocated to us as a result of such sale, with a corresponding benefit to the other partners in our operating partnership. An allocation described in (ii) above might cause us or the other partners to recognize taxable income in excess of cash proceeds in the event of a sale or other disposition of property, which might adversely affect our ability to comply with the REIT distribution requirements. See *Taxation of Our Company* Requirements for Qualification as a REIT and Annual Distribution Requirements.

Any property acquired by our operating partnership in a taxable transaction will initially have a tax basis equal to its fair market value, and Section 704(c) of the Code will not apply.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations for Holders of Our Common Stock

The following summary describes the principal United States federal income tax consequences to you of owning and disposing of our common stock. You should consult your tax advisor concerning the application of

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United States federal income tax laws to your particular situation as well as any consequences of the ownership and disposition of our common stock arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.

When we use the term U.S. stockholder, we mean a holder of shares of our common stock who, for United States federal income tax purposes:

is a corporation, including an entity treated as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any state thereof or in the District of Columbia;

is an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

is a trust whose administration is subject to the primary supervision of a United States court and which has one or more United States persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, to the extent provided in the Treasury Regulations, certain trusts in existence on August 20, 1996, and treated as United States persons prior to this date that elect to continue to be treated as United States persons, shall also be considered U.S. stockholders.

If you hold shares of our common stock and are not a U.S. stockholder, you are a non-U.S. stockholder. See Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders below.

Taxation of Taxable U.S. Stockholders Generally

Distributions Generally. Distributions out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as dividends and, other than with respect to capital gain dividends, and certain amounts that have previously been subject to corporate level tax discussed below, will be taxable to our taxable U.S. stockholders as ordinary income. See Tax Rates below. As long as we qualify as a REIT, these distributions will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of U.S. stockholders that are corporations. For purposes of determining whether distributions to holders of our stock are out of current or accumulated earnings and profits, our earnings and profits will be allocated first to our outstanding preferred stock and then to our outstanding common stock.

To the extent that we make distributions on our common stock in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits allocable to such stock, these distributions will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital to a U.S. stockholder. This treatment will reduce the adjusted tax basis which the U.S. stockholder has in its shares of common stock by the amount of the distribution, but not below zero. Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits and in excess of a U.S. stockholder's adjusted tax basis in its shares will be taxable as capital gain. Such gain will be taxable as long-term capital gain if the shares have been held for more than one year. Dividends we declare in October, November, or December of any year and which are payable to a stockholder of record on a specified date in any of these months will be treated as both paid by us and received by the stockholder on December 31 of that year, provided we actually pay the dividend on or before January 31 of the following year. U.S. stockholders may not include in their own income tax returns any of our net operating losses or capital losses.

Capital Gain Dividends. Dividends that we properly designate as capital gain dividends will be taxable to our taxable U.S. stockholders as a gain from the sale or disposition of a capital asset, to the extent that such gain does not exceed our actual net capital gain for the taxable year. If we properly designate any portion of a dividend as a capital gain dividend then, except as otherwise required by law, we presently intend to allocate a portion of the total capital gain dividends paid or made available to holders of all classes of our stock for the year to the holders of our common stock in proportion to the amount that our total dividends, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, paid or made available to the holders of such common stock for the year bears to the total dividends, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, paid or made available to holders of all classes of our stock for the year.

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Retention of Net Capital Gains. We may elect to retain, rather than distribute as a capital gain dividend, all or a portion of our net capital gains. If we make this election, we would pay tax on our retained net capital gains. In addition, to the extent we so elect, a U.S. stockholder generally would:

include its pro rata share of our undistributed net capital gains in computing its long-term capital gains in its return for its taxable year in which the last day of our taxable year falls, subject to certain limitations as to the amount that is includable;

be deemed to have paid the capital gains tax imposed on us on the designated amounts included in the U.S. stockholder's long-term capital gains;

receive a credit or refund for the amount of tax deemed paid by it;

increase the adjusted basis of its common stock by the difference between the amount of includable gains and the tax deemed to have been paid by it; and

in the case of a U.S. stockholder that is a corporation, appropriately adjust its earnings and profits for the retained capital gains in accordance with Treasury Regulations to be promulgated by the IRS.

Passive Activity Losses and Investment Interest Limitations. Distributions we make and gain arising from the sale or exchange by a U.S. stockholder of our shares will not be treated as passive activity income. As a result, U.S. stockholders generally will not be able to apply any passive losses against this income or gain. A U.S. stockholder may elect to treat capital gain dividends, capital gains from the disposition of stock and qualified dividend income as investment income for purposes of computing the investment interest limitation, but in such case, the stockholder will be taxed at ordinary income rates on such amount. Other distributions made by the Company, to the extent they do not constitute a return of capital, generally will be treated as investment income for purposes of computing the investment interest limitation.

Dispositions of Our Common Stock. If a U.S. stockholder sells or disposes of shares of common stock to a person other than us, it will recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received on the sale or other disposition and the holder's adjusted basis in the shares for tax purposes. This gain or loss, except as provided below, will be long-term capital gain or loss if the holder has held the common stock for more than one year. However, if a U.S. stockholder recognizes loss upon the sale or other disposition of common stock that it has held for six months or less, after applying certain holding period rules, the loss recognized will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent the U.S. stockholder received distributions from us which were required to be treated as long-term capital gains.

Tax Rates

The maximum tax rate for non-corporate taxpayers for (1) capital gains, including certain capital gain dividends, has generally been reduced to 15% (although depending on the characteristics of the assets which produced these gains and on designations which we may make, certain capital gain dividends may be taxed at a 25% rate) and (2) qualified dividend income has generally been reduced to 15%. In general, dividends payable by REITs are not eligible for the reduced tax rate on corporate dividends, except to the extent that certain holding requirements have been met and the REIT's dividends are attributable to dividends received from taxable corporations (such as its taxable REIT subsidiaries) or to income that was subject to tax at the corporate/REIT level (for example, if it distributed taxable income that it retained and paid tax on in the prior taxable year). The currently applicable provisions of the United States federal income tax laws relating to the 15% tax rate are currently scheduled to sunset or revert to the provisions of prior law effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010, at which time the capital gains tax rate will be increased to 20% and the rate applicable to dividends will be increased to the tax rate then applicable to ordinary income. U.S. stockholders that are corporations may, however, be required to treat up to 20% of some capital gain dividends as ordinary income.

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Backup Withholding

We report to our U.S. stockholders and the IRS the amount of dividends paid during each calendar year, and the amount of any tax withheld. Under the backup withholding rules, a stockholder may be subject to backup withholding with respect to dividends paid unless the holder is a corporation or comes within certain other exempt categories and, when required, demonstrates this fact, or provides a taxpayer identification number, certifies as to no loss of exemption from backup withholding, and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. A U.S. stockholder that does not provide us with its correct taxpayer identification number may also be subject to penalties imposed by the IRS. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amount paid as backup withholding will be creditable against the stockholder's federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS. In addition, we may be required to withhold a portion of capital gain distributions to any stockholders who fail to certify their non-foreign status. See Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders.

Taxation of Tax Exempt Stockholders

Dividend income from us and gain arising upon a sale of shares generally will not be unrelated business taxable income to a tax-exempt stockholder, except as described below. This income or gain will be unrelated business taxable income, however, if a tax-exempt stockholder holds its shares as debt-financed property within the meaning of the Code or if the shares are used in a trade or business of the tax-exempt stockholder. Generally, debt-financed property is property the acquisition or holding of which was financed through a borrowing by the tax-exempt stockholder.

For tax-exempt stockholders which are social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, or qualified group legal services plans exempt from federal income taxation under Sections 501(c)(7), (c)(9), (c)(17) or (c)(20) of the Code, respectively, income from an investment in our shares will constitute unrelated business taxable income unless the organization is able to properly claim a deduction for amounts set aside or placed in reserve for specific purposes so as to offset the income generated by its investment in our shares. These prospective investors should consult their tax advisors concerning these set aside and reserve requirements.

Notwithstanding the above, however, a portion of the dividends paid by a pension-held REIT may be treated as unrelated business taxable income as to certain trusts that hold more than 10%, by value, of the interests in the REIT. A REIT will not be a pension-held REIT if it is able to satisfy the not closely held requirement without relying on the look-through exception with respect to certain trusts or if such REIT is not predominantly held by qualified trusts. As a result of limitations on the transfer and ownership of stock contained in our charter, we do not expect to be classified as a pension-held REIT, and as a result, the tax treatment described in this paragraph should be inapplicable to our stockholders. However, because our stock is publicly traded, we cannot guarantee that this will always be the case.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders

The following discussion addresses the rules governing United States federal income taxation of the ownership and disposition of our common stock by non-U.S. stockholders. These rules are complex, and no attempt is made herein to provide more than a brief summary of such rules. Accordingly, the discussion does not address all aspects of United States federal income taxation and does not address state, local or foreign tax consequences that may be relevant to a non-U.S. stockholder in light of its particular circumstances. We urge non-United States holders to consult their tax advisors to determine the impact of federal, state, local and foreign income tax laws on the ownership and disposition of shares of our common stock, including any reporting requirements.

Distributions Generally. Distributions that are neither attributable to gain from sales or exchanges by us of United States real property interests nor designated by us as capital gain dividends will be treated as dividends of

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ordinary income to the extent that they are made out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. Such distributions ordinarily will be subject to withholding of United States federal income tax at a 30% rate or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty, unless the distributions are treated as effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. stockholder of a United States trade or business. Under certain treaties, however, lower withholding rates generally applicable to dividends do not apply to dividends from a REIT. Certain certification and disclosure requirements must be satisfied to be exempt from withholding under the effectively connected income exemption. Dividends that are treated as effectively connected with such a trade or business will be subject to tax on a net basis at graduated rates, in the same manner as dividends paid to U.S. stockholders are subject to tax, and are generally not subject to withholding. Any such dividends received by a non-U.S. stockholder that is a corporation may also be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty.

We expect to withhold United States income tax at the rate of 30% on any distributions made to a non-U.S. stockholder unless:

- (1) a lower treaty rate applies and the non-U.S. stockholder files with us an IRS Form W-8BEN evidencing eligibility for that reduced treaty rate; or
- (2) the non-U.S. stockholder files an IRS Form W-8ECI with us claiming that the distribution is income effectively connected with the non-U.S. stockholder's trade or business.

Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will not be taxable to a non-U.S. stockholder to the extent that such distributions do not exceed the adjusted basis of the stockholder's common stock, but rather will reduce the adjusted basis of such common stock. To the extent that such distributions exceed the adjusted basis of a non-U.S. stockholder's common stock, they will give rise to gain from the sale or exchange of such common stock, the tax treatment of which is described below. For withholding purposes, we expect to treat all distributions as if made out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. However, amounts withheld should generally be refundable if it is subsequently determined that the distribution was, in fact, in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits.

Capital Gain Dividends and Distributions Attributable to a Sale or Exchange of United States Real Property Interests. Distributions to a non-U.S. stockholder that we properly designate as capital gain dividends, other than those arising from the disposition of a United States real property interest, generally should not be subject to United States federal income taxation, unless:

- (1) the investment in our common stock is treated as effectively connected with the non-U.S. stockholder's United States trade or business, in which case the non-U.S. stockholder will be subject to the same treatment as U.S. stockholders with respect to such gain, except that a non-U.S. stockholder that is a foreign corporation may also be subject to the 30% branch profits tax, as discussed above; or
- (2) the non-U.S. stockholder is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and certain other conditions are met, in which case the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual's capital gains.

Pursuant to the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act, which is referred to as FIRPTA, distributions to a non-U.S. stockholder that are attributable to gain from sales or exchanges by us of United States real property interests, whether or not designated as capital gain dividends, will cause the non-U.S. stockholder to be treated as recognizing such gain as income effectively connected with a United States trade or business. Non-U.S. stockholders would thus generally be taxed at the same rates applicable to U.S. stockholders, subject to a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals. We also will be required to withhold and to remit to the IRS 35% of any distribution to non-U.S. stockholders that is designated as a capital gain dividend or, if greater, 35% of a distribution to non-U.S. stockholders that could have been designated as a capital gain dividend. The amount withheld is creditable against the non-U.S. stockholder's United States federal income tax liability. However, any distribution with respect to any class of stock which is regularly traded on an

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established securities market located in the United States is not subject to FIRPTA, and therefore, not subject to the 35% U.S. withholding tax described above, if the non-United States stockholder did not own more than 5% of such class of stock at any time during the one-year period ending on the date of the distribution. Instead, such distributions will be treated as ordinary dividend distributions.

Retention of Net Capital Gains. Although the law is not clear on the matter, it appears that amounts designated by us as retained capital gains in respect of the common stock held by U.S. stockholders generally should be treated with respect to non-U.S. stockholders in the same manner as actual distributions by us of capital gain dividends. Under that approach, the non-U.S. stockholders would be able to offset as a credit against their United States federal income tax liability resulting from their proportionate share of the tax paid by us on such retained capital gains and to receive from the IRS a refund to the extent their proportionate share of such tax paid by us exceeds their actual United States federal income tax liability.

Sale of Our Common Stock. Gain recognized by a non-U.S. stockholder upon the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of our common stock generally will not be subject to United States taxation unless such shares of stock constitute a United States real property interest within the meaning of FIRPTA. Our common stock will not constitute a United States real property interest so long as we are a domestically controlled qualified investment entity. A domestically controlled qualified investment entity includes a REIT in which at all times during a specified testing period less than 50% in value of its stock is held directly or indirectly by non-U.S. stockholders. We believe, but cannot guarantee, that we have been a domestically controlled qualified investment entity. Even if we have been a domestically controlled qualified investment entity, because our capital stock is publicly traded, no assurance can be given that we will continue to be a domestically controlled qualified investment entity.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, gain from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of our common stock not otherwise subject to FIRPTA will be taxable to a non-U.S. stockholder if either (1) the investment in our common stock is treated as effectively connected with the non-U.S. stockholder's United States trade or business or (2) the non-U.S. stockholder is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and certain other conditions are met. In addition, even if we are a domestically controlled qualified investment entity, upon disposition of our common stock (subject to the 5% exception applicable to regularly traded stock described below), a non-U.S. stockholder may be treated as having gain from the sale or exchange of a United States real property interest if the non-U.S. stockholder (1) disposes of our common stock within a 30-day period preceding the ex-dividend date of a distribution, any portion of which, but for the disposition, would have been treated as gain from the sale or exchange of a United States real property interest and (2) acquires, or enters into a contract or option to acquire, other shares of our common stock within 30 days after such ex-dividend date

Even if we do not qualify as a domestically controlled qualified investment entity at the time a non-U.S. stockholder sells or exchanges our common stock, gain arising from such sale or exchange would not be subject to United States taxation under FIRPTA as a sale of a United States real property interest if:

(1) our common stock is regularly traded, as defined by applicable Treasury Regulations, on an established securities market such as the NYSE; and

(2) such non-U.S. stockholder owned, actually and constructively, 5% or less of our common stock throughout the five-year period ending on the date of the sale or exchange.

If gain on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of common stock were subject to taxation under FIRPTA, the non-U.S. stockholder would be subject to regular United States federal income tax with respect to such gain in the same manner as a taxable U.S. stockholder (subject to any applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals). In addition, if the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of common stock were subject to taxation under FIRPTA, and if our common stock is not regularly traded on an established securities market, the purchaser of the common stock would be required to withhold and remit to the IRS 10% of the purchase price.

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Backup Withholding Tax and Information Reporting. Generally, we must report annually to the IRS the amount of dividends paid to a non-U.S. stockholder, such holder's name and address, and the amount of tax withheld, if any. A similar report is sent to the non-U.S. stockholder. Pursuant to tax treaties or other agreements, the IRS may make its reports available to tax authorities in the non-U.S. stockholder's country of residence.

Payments of dividends or of proceeds from the disposition of stock made to a non-U.S. stockholder may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding unless such holder establishes an exemption, for example, by properly certifying its non-United States status on an IRS Form W-8BEN or another appropriate version of IRS Form W-8. Notwithstanding the foregoing, backup withholding and information reporting may apply if either we or our paying agent has actual knowledge, or reason to know, that a non-U.S. stockholder is a United States person.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Rather, the United States income tax liability of persons subject to backup withholding will be reduced by the amount of tax withheld. If withholding results in an overpayment of taxes, a refund or credit may be obtained, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Other Tax Consequences

State, local and foreign income tax laws may differ substantially from the corresponding federal income tax laws, and this discussion does not purport to describe any aspect of the tax laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdiction. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the effect of state, local and foreign tax laws with respect to our tax treatment as a REIT and on an investment in our common stock.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling securityholders may, from time to time, sell any or all of the shares of our common stock beneficially owned by them and offered hereby directly or through one or more underwriters, broker-dealers or agents. The selling securityholders will be responsible for any underwriting discounts or commissions or agent's commissions. The common stock may be sold in one or more transactions at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of the sale, at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices. The selling securityholders may use any one or more of the following methods when selling shares (which may involve crosses or block transactions):

on the NYSE or any other national securities exchange or quotation service on which the common stock may be listed or quoted at the time of sale,

in the over-the-counter market,

in transactions otherwise than on these exchanges or systems or in the over-the-counter market,

through the writing of options, whether such options are listed on an options exchange or otherwise,

ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers,

block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction,

purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account,

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an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange,

in privately negotiated transactions,

through the settlement of short sales,

broker-dealers may agree with the selling securityholders to sell a specified number of such shares at a stipulated price per share.

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a combination of any such methods of sale, and

any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

The selling securityholders may also sell shares under Rule 144 under the Securities Act rather than under this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement.

In addition, the selling securityholders may enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers who may engage in short sales of shares in the course of hedging the positions they assume with the selling securityholders. The selling securityholders may also sell shares short and deliver the shares to close out such short position. The selling securityholders may also enter into option or other transactions with broker-dealers that require the delivery by such broker-dealers of the shares, which shares may be resold thereafter pursuant to this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement.

The selling securityholder may pledge or grant a security interest in some or all of the shares of common stock covered by this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement owned by the selling securityholder and, if the selling securityholder defaults in the performance of its secured obligations, the pledgees or secured parties may offer and sell the shares of common stock from time to time pursuant to this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplements. The selling securityholders may also transfer and donate shares of common stock covered by this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement in other circumstances in which case the transferees, donees, pledgees or other successors in interest will be the selling securityholders for purposes of this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement.

Broker-dealers engaged by the selling securityholders may arrange for other broker-dealers to participate in sales. If the selling securityholders effect such transactions through underwriters, broker-dealers or agents, such underwriters, broker-dealers or agents may receive commissions in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling securityholders or commissions from purchasers of the shares of our common stock for whom they may act as agent or to whom they may sell as principal, or both (which discounts, concessions or commissions as to particular underwriters, broker-dealers or agents may be less than or in excess of those customary in the types of transactions involved).

The selling securityholders and any broker-dealers or agents that are involved in selling the shares may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act in connection with such sales. In such event, any commissions received by such broker-dealers or agents and any profit on the resale of the shares purchased by them may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act.

The selling securityholders will be subject to the Exchange Act, including Regulation M, which may limit the timing of purchases and sales of common stock by the selling securityholders and their affiliates.

LEGAL MATTERS

Latham & Watkins LLP, Los Angeles, California will pass upon certain legal matters described under United States Federal Income Tax Considerations in this prospectus. Certain legal matters with respect to the validity of shares of our common stock and certain other legal matters relating to Maryland law will be passed upon for us by Venable LLP, Baltimore, Maryland, our Maryland counsel.

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EXPERTS

The consolidated balance sheets of Digital Realty Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss) of Digital Realty Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2006 and for the period from November 3, 2004 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2004, the related combined statements of operations, owners' equity and comprehensive income of Digital Realty Trust, Inc. Predecessor for the period from January 1, 2004 through November 2, 2004, the related consolidated statements of cash flows of Digital Realty Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2006 and the related consolidated and combined statement of cash flows of Digital Realty Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries and Digital Realty Trust, Inc. Predecessor for the year ended December 31, 2004, related financial statement schedule III, properties and accumulated depreciation, and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, incorporated by reference herein and in the registration statement in reliance upon the reports of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The statement of revenue and certain expenses of 120 East Van Buren Avenue for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the statement of revenue and certain expenses of the 2001 Sixth Avenue for the year ended December 31, 2005, both incorporated by reference herein and in the registration statement from our current reports on Form 8-K/A filed on September 22, 2006 and on Form 8-K filed on April 25, 2007, respectively, incorporated by reference herein and in the registration statement, in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP, independent auditors and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing. KPMG LLP's reports refer to the fact that the statements of revenue and certain expenses were prepared for the purpose of complying with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and are not intended to be a complete presentation of revenue and expenses.

The statement of revenue and certain expenses of Unit 9 Blanchardstown Corporate Park for the year ended December 31, 2005, incorporated by reference herein from our current report on Form 8-K filed on April 25, 2007, in reliance upon the report of KPMG, independent auditors, incorporated by reference herein and in the registration statement, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing. KPMG's report refers to the fact that the statement of revenue and certain expenses was prepared for the purpose of complying with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and is not intended to be a complete presentation of revenue and expenses.

The statement of revenues and certain expenses of 14901 FAA Boulevard for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the statement of revenues and certain expenses of 600 Winter Avenue for the year ended December 31, 2005, both incorporated in this prospectus by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 25, 2007, in reliance upon the reports of The Schonbraun McCann Group LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, incorporated by reference herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing. The Schonbraun McCann Group LLP's reports refer to the fact that the statements of revenues and certain expenses were prepared for the purpose of complying with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and are not intended to be a complete presentation of revenues and expenses.

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6,245,466 Shares

Common Stock

PROSPECTUS

Table of Contents**PART II****INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS****Item 14. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution.**

The following table itemizes the expenses incurred by us in connection with the issuance and registration of the securities being registered hereunder. All amounts shown are estimates except the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registration fee and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) supplemental listing fee.

| | Amount |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| SEC Registration Fee | \$ 7,639 |
| NYSE Supplemental Listing Fee | 29,978 |
| Costs of Printing | 20,000 |
| Legal Fees and Expenses | 100,000 |
| Accounting Fees and Expenses | 30,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 12,383 |
| Total | \$ 200,000 |

Item 15. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

We have entered into indemnification agreements with each of our executive officers and directors that obligate us to indemnify them to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law. The indemnification agreements provide that:

If a director or executive officer is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any proceeding, other than a proceeding by or in the right of our company, by reason of such director's or executive officer's status as a director, officer or employee of our company, we must indemnify such director or executive officer for all expenses and liabilities actually and reasonably incurred by him or her, or on his or her behalf, unless it has been established that:

the act or omission of the director or executive officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty;

the director or executive officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or other services; or

with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, the director or executive officer had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful.

If a director or executive officer is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any proceeding by or in the right of our company to procure a judgment in our company's favor by reason of such director's or executive officer's status as a director, officer or employee of our company, we must indemnify such director or executive officer for all expenses and liabilities actually and reasonably incurred by him or her, or on his or her behalf, unless it has been established that:

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the act or omission of the director or executive officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty; or

the director or executive officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or other services; provided, however, that we will have no obligation to indemnify such director or executive officer for all expenses and liabilities actually and reasonably incurred by him or her, or on his or her behalf, if it has been adjudged that such director or executive officer is liable to us with respect to such proceeding.

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Upon application of a director or executive officer of our company to a court of appropriate jurisdiction, the court may order indemnification of such director or executive officer if:

the court determines that such director or executive officer is entitled to indemnification under the applicable section of the Maryland General Corporation Law, or MGCL, in which case the director or executive officer shall be entitled to recover from us the expenses of securing such indemnification; or

the court determines that such director or executive officer is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification in view of all the relevant circumstances, whether or not the director or executive officer has met the standards of conduct set forth in the applicable section of the MGCL or has been adjudged liable for receipt of an improper personal benefit under the applicable section of the MGCL; provided, however, that our indemnification obligations to such director or executive officer will be limited to the expenses actually and reasonably incurred by him or her, or on his or her behalf, in connection with any proceeding by or in the right of our company or in which the officer or director shall have been adjudged liable for receipt of an improper personal benefit under the applicable section of the MGCL.

Notwithstanding, and without limiting, any other provisions of the agreements, if a director or executive officer is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any proceeding by reason of such director's or executive officer's status as a director, officer or employee of our company, and such director or executive officer is successful, on the merits or otherwise, as to one or more but less than all claims, issues or matters in such proceeding, we must indemnify such director or executive officer for all expenses actually and reasonably incurred by him or her, or on his or her behalf, in connection with each successfully resolved claim, issue or matter, including any claim, issue or matter in such a proceeding that is terminated by dismissal, with or without prejudice.

We must pay all indemnifiable expenses in advance of the final disposition of any proceeding if the director or executive officer furnishes us with a written affirmation of the director's or executive officer's good faith belief that the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by our company has been met and a written undertaking to reimburse us if a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the director or executive officer is not entitled to indemnification.

We must pay all indemnifiable expenses to the director or executive officer within 20 calendar days following the date the director or executive officer submits proof of the expenses to us.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the registrant has been informed that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

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Item 16. Index to Exhibits.

| Number | Exhibit |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.1 | Registration Rights Agreement, dated August 15, 2006, among Digital Realty Trust, L.P., Digital Realty Trust, Inc. and Citigroup Capital Markets, Inc. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 21, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference. |
| 5.1 | Opinion of Venable LLP. |
| 8.1 | Opinion of Latham & Watkins LLP with respect to federal income tax matters. |
| 23.1 | Consent of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm. |
| 23.2 | KPMG LLP independent auditors consent. |
| 23.3 | KPMG independent auditors consent. |
| 23.4 | Consent of The Schonbraun McCann Group LLP, independent registered public accounting firm. |
| 23.5 | Consent of Venable LLP (included in Exhibit 5.1). |
| 23.6 | Consent of Latham & Watkins LLP (included in Exhibit 8.1). |
| 24.1 | Power of Attorney (included on the Signature Page). |

Item 17. Undertakings.

(a) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes:

(1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:

(i) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act;

(ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of this registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than a 20 percent change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Registration Fee" table in the effective registration statement;

(iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement;

provided, however, that paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii) and (a)(1)(iii) above do not apply if the registration statement is on Form S-3 or F-3 and the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in reports filed with or furnished to the Commission by the registrant pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act that are incorporated by reference in the registration statement, or is contained in a form of prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) that is part of the registration statement.

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(2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

(3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

(4) That, for the purpose of determining liability under the Securities Act to any purchaser:

(i) each prospectus filed by the registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) shall be deemed to be part of the registration statement as of the date the filed prospectus was deemed part of and included in the registration statement; and

(ii) each prospectus required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2), (b)(5) or (b)(7) as part of a registration statement in reliance on Rule 430B relating to an offering made pursuant to Rule 415(a)(1)(i), (vii), or (x) for the purpose of providing the information required by Section 10(a) of the Securities Act shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the earlier of the date such form of prospectus is first used after effectiveness or the date of the first contract of sale of securities in the offering described in the prospectus. As provided in Rule 430B, for liability purposes of the issuer and any person that is at that date an underwriter, such date shall be deemed to be a new effective date of the registration statement relating to the securities in the registration statement to which that prospectus relates, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof. Provided, however, that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such effective date, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such effective date.

(5) That, for the purpose of determining liability of the registrant under the Securities Act to any purchaser in the initial distribution of the securities:

The undersigned registrant undertakes that in a primary offering of securities of the undersigned registrant pursuant to this registration statement, regardless of the underwriting method used to sell the securities to the purchaser, if the securities are offered or sold to such purchaser by means of any of the following communications, the undersigned registrant will be a seller to the purchaser and will be considered to offer or sell such securities to such purchaser:

(i) Any preliminary prospectus or prospectus of the undersigned registrant relating to the offering required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424;

(ii) Any free writing prospectus relating to the offering prepared by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant or used or referred to by the undersigned registrant;

(iii) The portion of any other free writing prospectus relating to the offering containing material information about the undersigned registrant or its securities provided by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant; and

(iv) Any other communication that is an offer in the offering made by the undersigned registrant to the purchaser.

(b) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each filing of the registrant's annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act (and, where applicable, each filing of an employee benefit plan's annual report pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act) that is incorporated by reference in the registration statement shall be deemed

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to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

(c) Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that the Registrant meets all of the requirements for filing on Form S-3 and has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of San Francisco, State of California, on this 26th day of April 2007.

DIGITAL REALTY TRUST, INC.

By: /s/ A. WILLIAM STEIN
A. William Stein
Chief Financial Officer and Chief Investment Officer

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Michael F. Foust, A. William Stein and Joshua A. Mills, and each of them, with full power to act without the other, such person's true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him or her and in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign this Registration Statement and any and all amendments thereto (including post-effective amendments) and any related registration statement filed pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and to file the same, with exhibits and schedules thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing necessary or desirable to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or any of them, or their or his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, this Registration Statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

| Signature | Title | Date |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| /s/ RICHARD A. MAGNUSON Richard A. Magnuson | Chairman of the Board | April 26, 2007 |
| /s/ MICHAEL F. FOUST Michael F. Foust | Chief Executive Officer | April 26, 2007 |
| /s/ A. WILLIAM STEIN A. William Stein | Chief Financial Officer and Chief Investment Officer | April 26, 2007 |
| /s/ EDWARD F. SHAM Edward F. Sham | Controller (Principal Accounting Officer) | April 26, 2007 |
| /s/ LAURENCE A. CHAPMAN Laurence A. Chapman | Director | April 26, 2007 |
| /s/ RUANN F. ERNST, PH.D. Ruann F. Ernst, Ph.D. | Director | April 26, 2007 |
| /s/ KATHLEEN EARLY Kathleen Early | Director | April 26, 2007 |

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Kathleen Early

/s/ DENNIS E. SINGLETON

Director

April 26, 2007

Dennis E. Singleton

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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